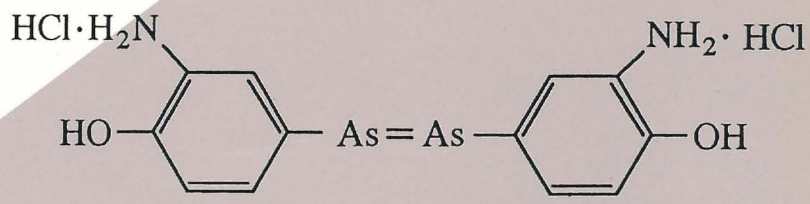
ICR ANNUAL REPORT 1994(Volume 1)

ICR ANNUAL REPORT

1994



Kyoto University
Institute for Chemical Research

Volume 1

Front cover: *Historical remarks to the Institute for Chemical Research (ICR)*
The chemical structure is arsphenamine, i.e., 4, 4′-arsenobis(2-aminophenol)dihydrochloride, called Salvarsan commercially, first prepared by Paul Ehrlich and Sahachiro Hata in 1909 for medical use as an antisyphilitic drug. The Institute for Chemical Research originates from the Special Institute for Chemistry, founded in 1915 as a satellite facility of the College of Science, Kyoto Imperial University (the ancestor of the Faculty of Science, Kyoto University) with the intension of both exploring and manufacturing medical drugs such as Salvarsan; they had been in short supply because of World War I. The Institute for Chemical Research was established in 1926 as a general institution of chemical research closely connected to the related laboratories in the Faculties of Science, Medicine, Engineering and Agriculture. This Institute aimed to pursue fundamental principles in chemistry and their applications, an intension which has been continued until the present day.

***ICR* ANNUAL REPORT 1994 (Volume 1)**
For the calendar years 1 January 1993 to 31 December 1994

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Kyoto University, Uji, Kyoto-fu 611,
Japan
TEL : +81-(0)774-32-3111 (Ext. 2008)
FAX : +81-(0)774-32-1247
Note : *ICR* Annual Report available from the *ICR* Library

Printed by:
Yamashiro Printing Co. Ltd.
TEL : +81-(0)75-441-8177
FAX : +81-(0)75-441-8179

31 March 1995

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Preface

It is a pleasure to introduce here the first Annual Report of the Institute for Chemical Research (*ICR*), Kyoto University. Henceforth, this Report will be presented annually to distribute widely the current activities of the Institute. Included will be Abstracts of selected papers, the range of research activities, details of publications, and other relevant information. Exceptionally, this first issue covers the work of two calendar years, from January 1993–December 1994, with publications from July 1993 documented.

The Institute was formally established in 1926, to undertake fundamental studies and their application to particular fields of chemistry. The Institute was reorganized in 1992, and now comprises 9 divisions and 2 satellite facilities. Each division, on average, is made up of 3 laboratories. In all there are 31 laboratories, including 3 laboratories for guest members of staff (visting professors). The on-going research embraces a broad range of chemistry; *nuclear chemistry and physics; physical chemistry; surface chemistry; solid state chemistry; analytical chemistry; organic and inorganic chemistry; polymer chemistry; bio-organic chemistry; protein and enzyme chemistry; molecular biology and human genome science.*

Since 1929, the Institute has published the Bulletin of the Institute for Chemical Research, which has been valuable in disseminating the activities of the Institute. Currently, there are, in residence, more than 300 researchers, which include 170 graduate students and approximately 40 foreign researchers. These are distributed over the various research fields already mentioned. More than 400 papers are published annually from the Institute in leading Journals and Conference Proceedings. Consequently, it has been necessary to reconsider the function of the Bulletin. Within its present format it is proving increasingly difficult to accurately portray the expanded *ICR* activities. Thus we have taken the opportunity which the reorganization offers to present this new Report. An English Edition will describe concisely the essential activities of *ICR*. We hope also that it will be a vehicle to exchange mutual information with outside Societies.

We, therefore, enthusiastically initiate this new Annual Report at this time. We hope that not only domestic, but also international collaborations will be catalyzed via this Annual Report. We also recognized our responsibility to make the *ICR* a Center of Excellence in these key areas of chemistry, as soon as possible. Consequently, we would appreciate receiving advice and comments about this Report from outside Societies and individuals. Our desire is to achieve the highest possible standards.

Finally, I wish to thank members of the Publication Committee for their wholehearted efforts, and all researchers for their valuable contributions.

T. Miyamoto

Takeaki Miyamoto
DIRECTOR

March 15, 1995

TOPICS AND INTRODUCTORY COLUMNS OF LABORATORIES

Key to headline in the cloumns

RESEARCH DIVISION—Laboratory (Subdivision)*

* See also "Organization and Staff" on page 91.

Abbreviations used in the columns

Prof	Professor	GS	Graduate Student
Vis Prof	Visiting Professor	DC	Doctor's Course (Program)
Assoc Prof	Associate Professor	MC	Master's Course (Program)
Lect	Lecturer	UG	Undergraduate Student
Lect (pt)	Lecturer (part-time)	RFR	Research Fellow
Instr	Instructor	RS	Research Student
Assoc Instr	Associate Instructor		
Techn	Technician	D Sc	Doctor of Science
Guest Scholar	Guest Scholar	D Eng	Doctor of Engineering
Guest Res Assoc	Guest Research Associate	D Agr	Doctor of Agricultural Science
Univ	University	D Pharm Sc	Doctor of Pharmaceutial Sciences
		D Med Sc	Doctor of Medical Science

Investigation of the L-Series Lines of Tungsten with a New X-ray Spectrometer

Katsushi Akita, Yoshiaki Ito, Kichizo Ohno, Mitsuo Yasumoto,
Kiyomitsu Tanno, Katsumi Kondo*, Yasuhito Isozumi and Takeshi Mukoyama

We have developed a new type of a high resolution X-ray spectrometer. This is a Johann-type crystal spectrometer whose radius of Rowland circle is 750 mm. Moreover, in order to get characteristic X-ray generated by electron excitation, we have made a open-end X-ray tube. With this instrument we observed the L-series lines of tungsten, and measured natural widths. Satellites observed on high energy side of the diagram lines are also examined.

Keywards: Photo diode array/ Coster-Kronig transition/ Wentzel-Druyvesteyn theory

To investigate electron transitions between inner-shells and to have information about atomic configurations, it is very effective to measure X-ray fluorescence spectra. We have developed a new type of a high resolution X-ray spectrometer with which we can observe a X-ray spectrum instantly. The spectrometer is shown in Fig. 1. The radius of Rowland circle is 750 mm. It has three Johann-type crystals, which are Si(111), Si(110), and Si(100). 2θ (θ: Bragg angle) can be changed from about 65 to 95 degrees. The detector is a linear image sensor, a photo diode array (Hamamatsu Photonics S3904-1024Q). Because the path of X-ray is longer than 170 cm, X-ray generated by photo excitation does not have enough intensity to observe a spectrum instantly. Therefore we adopted X-ray by electron excitation as the light source and have made a open-end X-ray tube to get characteristic X-rays of various elements. It is a X-ray tube with a pipe for evacuation. It can be disjointed and a target element in it is remountable. After it is evacuated in the tube about 1×10^{-6} torr, high voltage is applied on the filament. Voltage and current can be applied on the filament up to 50 kV and 50 mA, respectively. The horizontal width of the light source

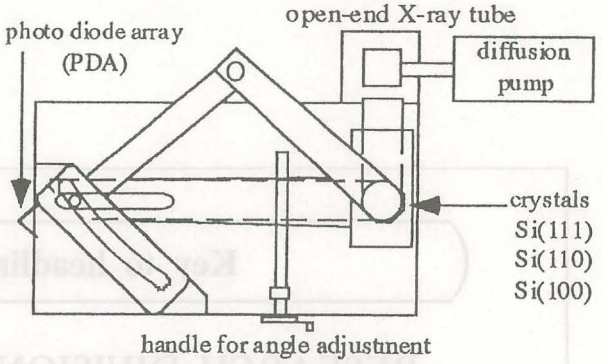

Figure 1. Schematic illustration of a spectrometer.

* Plasma Physics Laboratory, Gokasho, Uji Kyoto 611.

STATES AND STRUCTURE —Atomic and Molecular Physics—

Scope of research

In order to obtain fundamental information on the property and the structure of materials, the electronic states of atoms and molecules are investigated in detail using X-ray, SR, ion beam from accelerator and nuclear radiation from radioisotopes. Theoretical analysis of the electronic states and development of new radiation detectors are also performed.

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enabled to have a spectrum because this spectral system is a focusing system. X-ray emitted from different point of the light source enters into a crystal with different angle and focuses on a different channel of PDA. The intensity of X-ray from each point is considered to be equal since the filament length corresponding to energy width of a spectrum is very short. The energy region measured by each crystal is shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Energy region corresponding to each crystal.

Reflection plane	2d (Å)	Energy region (kev)
(111)	6.267	2.7– 3.7
(220)	3.838	4.4– 6.6
(400)	2.714	6.2– 8.5
(333)	2.089	8.0–11.0
(440)	1.919	8.7–12.0

One of applications of this instrument is to study natural widths of characteristic X-rays of various elements. Natural widths of characteristic X-rays or atomic levels have long been investigated experimentally and theoretically. Although there are many reports about K-series lines, there are only a few about L-series lines.Theoretically the energy distribution of the radiation emitted in the electron transition has the lorentzian form of following expression.

$$J(\nu)d\nu=\frac{\Gamma}{2\pi}\frac{d\nu}{(\nu-\nu_0)^2+\left(\frac{\Gamma}{2}\right)^2}$$

where ν is frequency, ν_0 is frequency of the peak, and Γ is the full width at half maximum of the peak. A spectrum observed actually is a convolution of this lorentzian and an instrumental broadening. But an instrumental broadening of this spectrometer is considered to be very small and neglected since each peak can be fitted by only one lorentzian sufficiently. An example of measured spectrum is shown in Fig. 2.

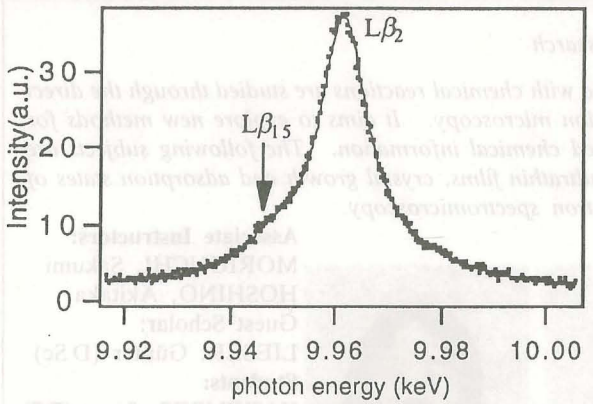

Figure 2. Spectrum of $L\beta_2$ and $L\beta_{15}$ line. Tube voltage is 30 kV, tube current is 15 mA. Crystal is Si(333) and 2θ is 73.13 degrees. Dots are measured value and solid line is fitted by lorentzians.

We show a comparison of the natural widths of L-series lines of tungsten measured in this work and in previous work in Table 2.

Table 2. Natural widths of L-series line of tungsten.

Line	This Work	Ref. 1	Ref. 2	Theory
$L\alpha_1$	7.45	7.16	6.50	5.63
$L\alpha_2$	7.69		7.20	7.90
$L\beta_1$	8.15	7.11	6.90	9.16
$L\beta_2$	10.75	10.1	9.06	12.37
$L\beta_3$	14.32		13.10	16.61
$L\beta_4$	16.85		14.60	17.81
$L\beta_{15}$	11.66			12.54

Theoretical value is derived from calculation of level widths in ref. 3, 4, where we used the fact that the width of characteristic X-ray irradiated by electron transition between two levels is the sum of the widths of each level. There is no drastic difference compared with other measurements, but discrepancy among each value means that more accurate investigations are necessary to be performed on the natural widths of characteristic X-rays.

Observing the spectra, we found some of them have shoulders on high energy side of the diagram lines. These can be explained by Wentzel-Druyvesteyn theory. According to this theory, these are the satellites caused by LX (X=M or N) double holes configuration. For tungsten, such double holes states are created mainly by Coster-Kronig L_1–$L_{2,3}X$ or L_2–$L_{2,3}X$ transitions. So far, we couldn't assign the satellites which correspond to X=N, because the energy shifts of the satellites due to LN double holes are very small. But satellites were observed in the region of energy which correspond to X=M in $L\alpha_1$ and $L\beta_1$ spectra. This fact suggests the existence of Coster-Kronig transition L_1–L_3M as suggested by Salgueiro *et al* [5] in the $L\beta_2$ line, although theoretical calculation of Chen *et al* predicted [6] Coster-Kronig transition L_1–L_3M is energetically forbidden.

The greatest advantage of this instrument is that we can observe phenomena which change time-dependently like chemical reactions. In the future, we will try to observe such phenomena.

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Application of an Imaging Plate to Electron Crystallography at Atomic Resolution

Tetsuya Ogawa, Sakumi Moriguchi, Seiji Isoda and Takashi Kobayashi

An imaging plate was used to measure quantitatively the electron diffraction intensities of graphite and polyethylene single crystals. It is shown that the high sensitivity, the wide dynamic range, the good linear response and the digital output data of the imaging plate are useful for structure analysis by using electron diffraction. For polyethylene, hydrogen atoms were resolved, in addition to carbon atoms, owing to the higher scattering power of hydrogen for electron beam than X-ray.

Keywords: Structure Analysis/ Electron Diffraction/ Potential Map

Imaging plate (IP) was developed at first as a high sensitive two-dimensional detector in X-ray radiography in place of conventional X-ray films and soon applied to the field of X-ray crystallography. Recently, from the reason for its suitability in electron detection, it was also applied to the field of electron microscopy [1]. IP has more than three orders higher sensitivity in these accelerating voltages than that of conventional electron microscopic films. It exhibits also wide dynamic range of about four orders and very good linear response of the output signals for the logarithm of incident electron dosage in this range. In diffraction observation, the wide dynamic range of four orders may be appropriate to cover over from strong to weak scattering, and the good linear response and the digital data make it easy to collect the intensity data as the output signals of IP.

In the determination of structures of very small crystallites or thin layer (for example, polymer single crystals or pseudomorphic epitaxial layers), electron diffraction might be a better technique to analyze their structures rather than X-ray or neutron diffraction. Although it has been commonly thought that the electron diffraction is unfavorable in quantitative data collection so far, Dorset has shown that electron diffraction technique is useful for crystal structure analysis using the so-called direct phasing procedure [2] as employed in X-ray crystallography. Accordingly, quantitative data collection with a good recording medium may expected to realize reliable structure determination by electron diffraction.

We prepared thin flaky graphite as a specimen having a simple and well known structure and single crystals of polyethylene as an example of irradiation sensitive polymer crystal, which was grown from dilute xylene solution. Electron diffraction patterns were recorded on IP using transmission electron microscopes. After the data were transformed to electron beam intensities using the calibration line, integral intensities were measured for each diffraction spot. Then absolute intensities and a mean temperature factor were determined using Wilson

STATES AND STRUCTURES —Electron Microscopy and Crystal Chemistry—

Scope of research

Structures of materials and their structural transition associated with chemical reactions are studied through the direct observation of atomic or molecular imaging by high resolution microscopy. It aims to explore new methods for imaging with high resolution and for obtaining more detailed chemical information. The following subjects are studied: direct structure analysis of ultrafine crystallites and ultrathin films, crystal growth and adsorption states of organic materials, and development in high resolution electron spectromicroscopy.

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plot, and the signs of structure factors were assigned so that the electrostatic potential map was synthesized.

Electron diffraction pattern of graphite was recorded on IP (hk0-reflections). The integral intensities of 130 diffraction spots were measured over the intensity range of about four orders with only one sheet of IP. Finally, 19 symmetrically independent diffraction intensities were obtained. The signs of structure factors are assigned plus for all reflections due to the crystal structure of graphite. Then the electrostatic potential map was synthesized from the structure factors, where potential peaks corresponding to the carbon atom positions in the unit cell are clearly seen. The peak at (0, 0) is about two times higher than those at (1/3, 2/3) (2/3, 1/3), which means two carbon atoms exist at (0, 0) in the unit cell, and one atom locates at (1/3, 2/3) and (2/3, 1/3) as expected. Applying a least squares fit, the R-factor of 0.228 was obtained. This result demonstrates the good applicability of IP for quantitative detection of electron beam intensity of diffraction.

The single crystal of PE is lamellar crystal, whose normal is almost parallel to the c-axis. Therefore, electron diffraction shows the c-axis incident pattern. Integral intensities of 164 spots (48 symmetrically independent spots) with the intensity magnitude over more than four orders could be measured. Since the two dimensional space group of polyethylene crystal projected onto the ab-plane is pgg, the structure factor is a real number. The direct phasing method was used to assign the signs of the observed structure factors [3]. In this space group, signs of two reflections with the indices of (hk)≠(gg), where g is an even integer, could be assigned arbitrarily in order to define the origin of the unit cell. From these signs, the signs of the other reflections were determined using the Σ2-relationship, $S(h)S(h') S(h+h')=1$ (S(h) was the sign of reflection h), for the sets of these reflections h, h′ and h+h′ with large values of the multiples of their normalized structure factors.

Using these signs and observed structure factors, potential map is synthesized as in Figure 1. In addition to four clear peaks corresponding to carbon atoms, weak peaks corresponding to hydrogen atoms, which is not easy to be detected by X-ray experiment, can be seen due to the higher ratio of the scattering amplitude of a hydrogen atom to a carbon atom for electron beam compared to X-ray. This point is one of the merits of analyzing

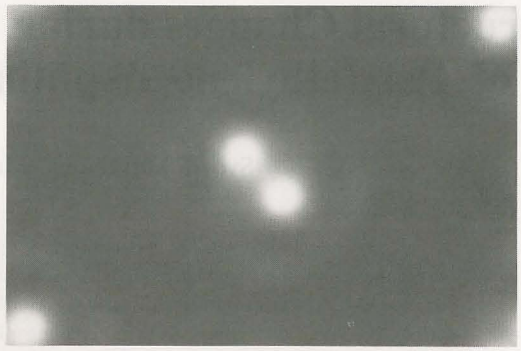

Figure 1. Electrostatic potential map for polyethylene calculated from observed structure factor magnitudes and signs assigned by direct method. There can be seen clearly four peaks corresponding to carbon atoms and weak peaks corresponding to hydrogen atoms.

structures of organic crystals by electron diffraction. Refinement of atomic positions by a least squares fit was carried out using the different temperature factors for carbon and hydrogen atoms. The result showed that the setting angle, i.e. the angle between the plane of zig-zag chain and the b-axis was 46°. It coincides with the results of X-ray experiments of 44–48°. R-factor was 0.198 with the temperature factors of 0.063 nm^2 for C and 0.093 nm^2 for H.

In the present cases, the potential maps show the good availability of IP to the structure analysis of crystals by electron diffraction [4]. In comparison with conventional electron microscopic films, we can record a large number of diffraction peaks on a sheet of IP. Because of the high sensitivity, it has great advantage, in particular, for the experiment of organic crystals which are damaged easily by electron irradiation.

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Structural Changes during Uniaxial-Drawing and/or Heating of Poly(ethylene naphthalene-2, 6-dicarboxylate) Films

Syozo Murakami, Masaki Tsuji and Shinzo Kohjiya

The structural changes in the uniaxial-drawing process of an unoriented amorphous film of poly(ethylene naphthalene-2, 6-dicarboxylate) [PEN] and in the heating process of an oriented amorphous film of PEN were studied respectively using the heating/drawing device and the high-temperature furnace designed for the X-ray diffraction apparatus equipped with imaging plates.

Keywords: Poly(ethylene-2, 6-naphthalate)/ Oriented crytstallization/ X-ray diffraction/ Imaging plate/ Stress-strain curve/ Birefringence/ Density

Poly(ethylene naphthalene-2, 6-dicarboxylate) [PEN] possesses naphthalene rings in its main chain in place of all the benzene rings of poly(ethylene terephthalate) [PET]. Accordingly, PEN has a higher modulus and a higher melting temperature than PET, and thus has started to be utilized, e.g., for electric appliances such as videotapes. Except for a few structural studies, however, the solid-state structure of PEN has not been studied extensively. Here, some experimental results [1] will be shown, which were obtained in the studies on the structural formation/changes in an unoriented amorphous PEN film in the uniaxial-drawing process at various temperatures and on the oriented crystallization of the pre-deformed amorphous PEN film in the heating process using the X-ray diffraction system equipped with imaging plates [IP]: with this system, we can record a time-resolved series of two-dimensional X-ray diffraction/ scattering patterns and afterwards analyse their intensity profiles [2].

For time-resolved wide-angle X-ray diffraction [WAXD] measurements using the IP system in the uniaxial-drawing and/or heating process of polymer solids, a high-temperature furnace and a heating/drawing device were newly designed and constructed [3]. The working temperature range of the furnace is from room temperature to 500°C. The precision of temperature regulation is within ±0.5°C for a given temperature between room temperature and 200°C, and within ±1°C for 200°C through 500°C. For heat treatment, say at 180°C, it needs only 30 sec to reach 97% of the expected equilibrium temperature after introducing the specimen holder into the furnace which is thermostated beforehand at 180°C. The new heating/drawing device was also constructed. In this device, the specimen is to be stretched in the horizontal direction. The specimen temperature is controlled by blowing thermostated hot air vertically into the specimen chamber in order to attain uniform temperature distribution over the whole specimen and to raise the specimen temperature as quickly as possible up to a given temperature below

STATES AND STRUCTURES —Polymer Condesed States—

Scope of research

Attempts have been made to elucidate the molecular arrangement and the mechanism of structural formation/change in crystalline polymer solides, polymer gels and elastomers, polymer liquid crystals and polymer composites, mainly by electron microscopy and X-ray diffraction/scattcering. The major subjects are: synthesis and structural analysis of polymer composite materials, preparation and characterization of elastomeric materials, structural analysis of crystalline polymer solids by direct observation at molecular level resolution and in situ studies on structural formation/change in crystalline polymer solids.

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160°C. The precision of temperature regulation is within ±1°C at a specimen temperature between room temperature and 160°C.

When an unoriented amorphous PEN film was stretched below T_g (=117°C), it could be elongated up to a draw raio [DR] of 4–5 via neck formation and this stretching resulted in an oriented amorphous film of PEN. The WAXD pattern of the film drawn using the heating/drawing device at 65°C up to DR=3.7 showed a broad, asymmetrical halo maximum on the equator: the higher-scattering-angle side of the maximum is steeper than its lower-angle side. This asymmetrical profile indicates that the polymer chains are not randomly oriented but ordered to some extent.

When the oriented amorphous film of PEN, which had been made by drawing an unoriented amorphous film of PEN up to DR=3.6 at 65°C, was heat-treated using the high-temperature furnace at a temperature below T_g, for example at 115°C, then practically no crystalline reflections were observed in the WAXD patterns. When it was heat-treated at 118°C, however, the crystalline reflections appeared gradually with time: all the crystalline reflections in this report were well attributed to the α modification [4]. Concludingly, highly oriented amorphous films of PEN are able to crystallize above T_g, which was also confirmed by the DSC measurement.

The oriented amorphous film (DR=3.6, 65°C) of PEN was heated using the furnace at a heating rate of 3°C/min. At 120°C, crystalline reflections of (010), (100) and (−110) were clearly observable. These equatorial reflections became sharper and increased in their intensities with increasing temperature up to around the melting temperature (270°C). This result suggests the increase in crystallite size with an increase in temperature. On the off-equatorial layer lines, however, streak-like scatterings were observed up to 160°C. These streaks demonstrate the existence of paracrystalline nature, which is caused by the axial shift of polymer chains with respect to one another in the direction of the chain axis. All the streaks became stronger in intensity with increasing temperature, and finally they turned to spot-like reflections above 180°C. The whole pattern of the final film (255°C) showed fairly high crystallinity and the so-called fiber orientation of crystallites.

When an unoriented amorphous film of PEN was drawn using the heating/drawing device at 150°C, the broad amorphous halo moved to and became concentrated on the equator in the WAXD pattern with increasing DR for DR<1.5. At DR=ca. 1.5, the crystalline reflections started to appear on the equator, and thereafter increased in their intensities with increasing DR. The reflections were accompanied by streaks on the off-equatorial layer lines, as mentioned above: the intensities of the streaks were greater than those observed in the heating process of the oriented amorphous film. The WAXD photographs were taken from the films, which had been drawn at various temperatures up to a given DR and then been quenched, in order to elucidate the relationship between structural information and some properties such as stress-strain curves, birefringence and density [5]. In the case of uniaxial drawing above 130°C, the crystalline reflections appeared to be superposed on the oriented amorphous halo in the WAXD photograph taken from the film quenched at a DR just before the onset of necking. Beyond this point, the necking took place. The birefringence and density increased via neck formation.

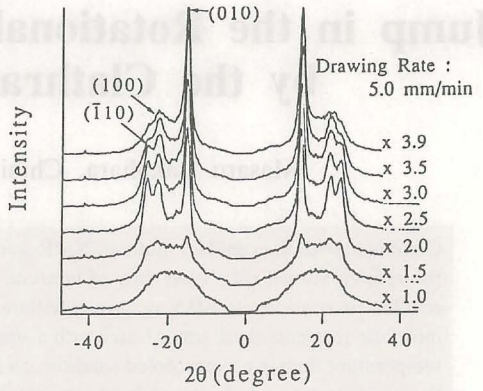

Figure 1. Equatorial intensity profiles of a time-resolved series of WAXD patterns obtained from an unoriented amorphous PEN film during uniaxial drawing at 150°C.

Figure 1 shows the equatorial intensity profiles of a time-resolved series of WAXD patterns which were obtained in the uniaxial-drawing process of an unoriented amorphous film of PEN at 150°C. At DR=ca. 2 (beyond the yield point), the (010), (100) and (−110) reflections became still stronger. These reflections are clearly separated from one another during neck formation, and then the (010) reflection became strong and sharp with increasing DR. The (−110) reflection, however, decreases in its intensity with increasing DR for DR>3.0, and finally the reflection has almost disappeared at DR=3.9. It is, therefore, concluded that in the drawing process of an unoriented amorphous film of PEN at a high temperature, the film has fiber structure accompanied by lattice distortion due to the axial shift of polymer chains relative to one another along the chain axis, and frequently the film finally shows uniplanar axial texture with the (−110) lattice planes parallel to the film surface: in the α modification, the unit cell contains one monomer unit of PEN and its naphthalene ring is set nearly parallel to the (−110) plane [4].

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Jump in the Rotational Mobility of Benzeze Induced by the Clathrate Hydrate Formation

Masaru Nakahara, Chihiro Wakai, and Nobuyuki Matubayasi

Combined with the capillary method, NMR spin-lattice relaxation time measurements were performed to obtain the reorientational relaxation time of benzene in water between −50 and 120°C. A clathrate hydrate of the smallest aromatic molecule was formed without high pressure or help gas. It is found that the guest benzene molecule reorients three times faster with a smaller friction in a clathrate hydrate (probably, type II) at a lower temperature than in a supercooled solution at a higher temperature. Correspondingly, the activation energy for the reorientation of the guest benzene molecule is found to be smaller in the clathrate hydrate.

Keywords: Water structure/ Binary aqueous solution/ Hydrophobic hydration/ Hydration cage/ NMR

Hydrophobic hydration, which is a very important phenomenon in biology, reflects the unique geometrical nature of water, which develops more at lower temperatures, in particular in a supercooled regime. The study of supercooled water is important for understanding the anomalous dynamic and static properties of ambient water [1]. Recently we have examined the rotational motions in hydrophobic hydration of benzene below the water freezing point in order to investigate the dynamical aspects of supercooled aqueous solutions and clathrate hydrates. Here we report this work [2].

Under some pressures and at relatively low temperatures (recall CO_2), clathrate hydrates may be prepared in laboratory, found in nature, and proposed to exist as the "snows" on planets. Thermodynamic, structural, and dynamical studies on clathrate hydrates have been accelerated by technical interest in the natural gas pipeline blockage and potential fuel resources in perpetually frozen lands and deep-sea sedimentary deposits. The aliphatic hydrocarbons from methane to butane are included as guests in the cages of hydrogen-bonded polyhedral frameworks formed by host water molecules.

The clathrate hydrate structures are classified into types I, II, etc. In the type II structure, the smaller and the larger cages are formed by 12 pentagonal faces (5^{12}) and 12 pentagonal and 4 hexagonal faces ($5^{12}6^4$), respectiviely. The latter and the former are occupied by larger guests and smaller help gas molecules like H_2S, respectively. The upper limit of the larger cage radius is 3.3 Å, which is slightly smaller than the effective radius of a benzene molecule (3.6 Å).

The experimental difficulties such as low solubility of the hydrophobic solute, low measurement sensitivity, and solute disturbance of supercooling can be overcome by

INTERFACE SCIENCE —Solutions and Interfaces—

Scope of research

Structure and dynamics of a variety of ionic and nonionic solutions of physical, chemical, and biochemical interests are systematically studied by NMR under extreme conditions. Simple and complex solution systems are supercooled, overheated, and compressed to high pressures to shed light on microscopic factors which control rotational and translational motions of ions and molecules. Vibrational spectroscopic studies are carried out to elucidate structure and orientations of organic and water molecules in ultra-thin films. Crystallization of protein monolayers, advanced dispersion systems at liquid-liquid interfaces, and biomembranes are also investigated.

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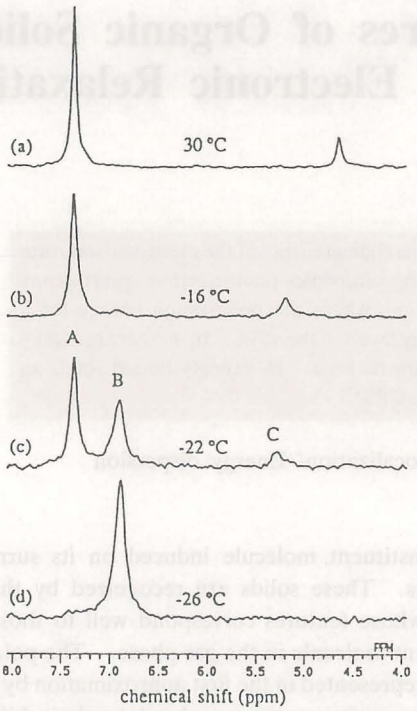

Figure 1. Temperature dependence of ^2H spectra or C_6D_6 (23 mM) in H_2O (HOD, 0.032%).

using bundled capillaries in a large sample tube for the high-resolution ^2H-NMR spin-lattice relaxation time measurement. By using the integrated capillary method, we could not only supercool the aqueous solution but also prepare a clathrate hydrate [2]. Figure 1 shows the ^2H spectra for solute benzene-d_6 and solvent water over a temperature range of -50 to 120°C. The dilute benzene solution can be supercooled down to about -20°C, as indicated by the presence of the sharp signal assigned to water (HOD, signal C in spectrum c); cf., spectra a, b, and c. The sharp water signal, which reflects the very rapid rotational dynamics of the solvent, shifts to a lower field. The temperature dependence of the water chemical shift is steeper at lower temperatures as already noticed. The down-field shift, indicative of stronger hydrogen bonds, continues in the supercooled regime. At about -20°C, however, the sharp water signal disappears as a result of the solvent freezing. At the same time, the solute benzene signal at 7.5 ppm begins to be taken over by a sharp new signal at a higher field; see signals A and B in spectrum c. The up-field shift would be due to the complete loss of weak hydrogen bonding interactions [3] between benzene and water molecules induced by the phase transition.

These spectral changes observed both on the host and guest sides indicate that a clathrate hydrate of benzene is formed at about -20°C, and that the benzene molecule encaged reorients very rapidly in the cavities, probably in the type II structure; this is expected from the fact that formation of a cyclohexane clathrate hydrate of type II with a help gas is reported [4]. The effective radius of a benzene molecule is estimated as 3.6 Å, which is slightly larger than the upper-limit cage radius (3.3 Å) in the type II structure. The clathrate formation can be regarded as

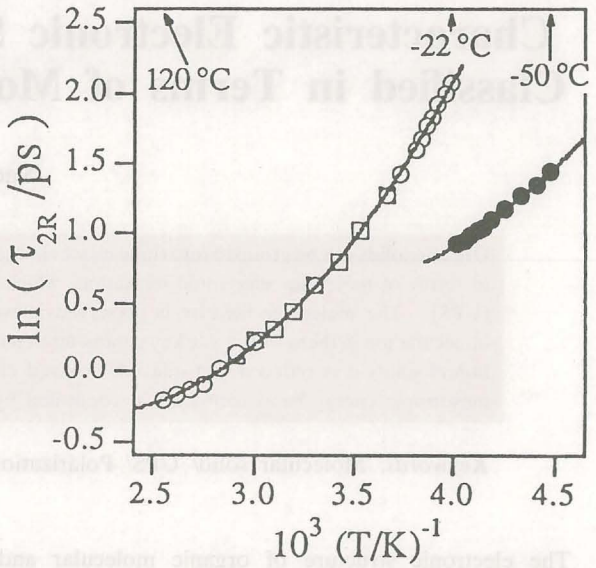

Figure 2. Arrhenius plots of the rotational correlation times τ_{2R} for C_6D_6 in water. Open squares and circles are results obtained from a usual NMR tube of ~4 mm i.d. and capillaries of 0.2–0.3 mm i.d., respectively; the agreement of the results between the large tube and capillaries shows that our capillary data at lower temperatures are not affected by capillary interfaces. The solid circles indicate τ_{2R} for C_6D_6 in clathrate hydrates.

an indication of the hydrophobicity of the benzene molecule, though it is not so strong as lower aliphatic hydrocarbons which more easily yield a clathrate hydrate.

The experimental results are transformed into the rotational correlation times τ_{2R} by the usual method [5, 6]. Figure 2 shows the logarithm of the rotational correlation time as a function of the inverse temperature (1/T). Noticeably, the rotational correlation time jumps within the transition temperature range, where the local environment of the solute changes from a vigorously fluctuating solution cage into a somewhat rigid clathrate cage. At -22°C, the τ_{2R} value is 7.96 ps in the supercooled aqueous solution cage and 2.45 ps in the clathrate hydrate cage. Unexpectedly, the reorientational correlation decays 3.2 times *faster* in the clathrate cage than in the solution cage. Corresponding to the rotational mobility jump, the activation energy for the molecular rotation at -22°C drops from 22 kJ mol^{-1} in the solution to 7.6 kJ mol^{-1} in the clathrate hydrate.

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Characteristic Electronic Structures of Organic Solids Classified in Terms of Molecular Electronic Relaxation

Naoki Sato

Organic solids can be grouped into three classes in accordance with their characteristics of the electronic structure in terms of molecular electronic relaxation, which is examined using ultraviolet photoelectron spectroscopy (UPS). The molecular identity is preserved in weakly bound solids, where the polarization energy for a molecular ion in them works as a key parameter determining the energy levels in the solid. In mesoenergetically bound solids it is reduced and quasi-delocalized electronic states are realized. In strongly bound solids an anisotropic energy band formation is confirmed by angle-resolved UPS.

Keywords: Molecular solid/ UPS/ Polarization energy/ Delocalization/ Energy dispersion

The electronic structure of organic molecular and polymeric solids are characterized by the fact that their constituent has structural and/or electronic 'molecular identity' more or less. In other words, those solids consist of molecular units. Here we do not restrict the meaning of the word a 'molecular unit' only to a practical molecule, but extend it even to an undefined entity such as a repeating unit in a polymeric chain. On the basis of such an idea of the molecular unit, organic solids can be grouped into three classes in terms of the molecular electronic relaxation in them, which is examined by ultraviolet photoelectron spectroscopy (UPS) [1].

The first group of materials are typical molecular solids, in which molecular units identical to constituent molecules are bound by a weak intermolecular interaction or the van der Waals force. The molecular identity is preserved most obviously in these solids, the energy levels of which are settled by the polarization energy evaluating the degree of electrostatic stabilization for an extra charge on a constituent molecule induced on its surrounding molecules. These solids are recognized by their UPS spectra whose features correspond well to those of the constituent molecule in the gas phase. The polarization energy, represented in the first approximation by a simple relation comprising a mean molecular polarizability and a molecular packing density in the solid, can disclose the energy structure with relation to the intermolecular interaction when it is examined more carefully. Thus the polarization energy works as the key parameter in the weakly bound organic solids.

The second group of materials are mesoenergetically bound systems, in which some inter-unit or inter-molecular interactions extra to the van der Waals force work efficiently in the solid or the molecular identity is reduced to some extent to form quasi-delocalized electronic states over the molecular unit. These systems show a poor correspondence of UPS spectral features between the gaseous and solid states and are

INTERFACE SCIENCE —Molecular Aggregates—

Scope of research

The research at this subdivision is devoted to correlation studies on structures and properties of both natural and artificial molecular aggregates from two main standpoints: photoelectric and dielectric behaviors. The electronic structure of molecular and/or polymeric thin films is studied in connection with the former, and its results are applied to create novel molecular systems with characteristic functions. The latter is concerned with heterogeneous structures in microcapsules, biopolymers, biological membranes and biological cells, and the nonlinearity in their dielectric properties is also studied in relation to molecular motions.

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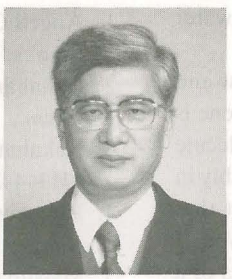

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characterized by an only apparently large polarization energy. The polarization energy, however, has no longer original physical meaning, and should be regarded as the solid-state relaxation energy including the contribution from additional interactions which are not observed in the weakly bound systems. Such additional inter-unit interactions are caused by 1) a multipole interaction, 2) a charge-transfer interaction, 3) a valence electron mixing, and so on. Now that these interactions are found to work efficiently, those systems have high potentialities to exhibit novel and/or eminent physical properties. As an example of so-called molecular design in expectation of an additional interaction working in the crystal, polythienoacenes are synthesized and examined [2, 3].

As the last group of organic systems classified here, strongly bound ones will be referred. Strong inter-unit interactions with a high anisotropy are characteristic of these systems, which consist predominantly of organic polymeric solids and include a few organic molecular solids confirmed so far [4]. Such systems often show the energy dispersion along the strongly coupled direction, e.g., one-dimensional energy band formation along the chain axis of long-chain alkanes, as could be examined by the angle-resolved ultraviolet photoelectron spectroscopy (ARUPS). Further, electronic relaxation energies in these systems are evaluated to be no less than those of mesoenergetically bound systems [5].

Thus, the magnitude and the dimensionality of inter-unit interactions will determine the nature of a particular system concerned. Information on the electronic structure of organic solids is therefore useful in developing new organic-based molecular systems with a view to realizing molecular electronic devices.

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The Scanning Dielectric Microscope

Koji Asami

A new instrument has been developed to image the local capacitance (or permittivity) and conductance (or conductivity) of colloidal particles and membranes in an aqueous environment.

Keywords: Dielectric image/ Dielectric relaxation/ Capacitance/ Conductance/ Colloidal particle/ Membrane

Electrical properties of colloidal particles including biological cells have been extensively studied by the dielectric technique referred to as suspension method. The method provides average electrical properties of colloidal particles which are extracted from the dielectric data of their suspension using an appropriate dielectric mixture equation. This method, however, is difficult to characterize individual particles. Hence, a new dielectric technique, termed scanning dielectric microscopy, has been developed. Capacitance and conductance are measured by the three-terminal method with a coaxial probe electrode, which is laterally scanned over samples on a plate electrode. The images of the local capacitance and conductance are obtained at frequencies between 1 kHz and 10 MHz, which enables the study of dielectric relaxation of individual particles and local areas of membranes.

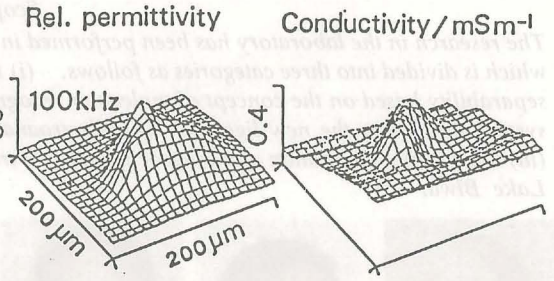

Figure 1. Dielectric images of a cultured MDCK cell in 0.3 M mannitol obtained at 0.1 MHz. The image area is 200 mm by 200 mm.

New Mode of Ion Size Discrimination for Group 2 Metals Using Poly(pyrazolyl)borate Ligands. Control of Stability and Structure of Chelate Complexes by Intra- and InterLigand Contact and Shielding Effect

Yoshiki Sohrin, Masakazu Matsui and Hisao Kokusen*

Selectivity of $[HB(pz)_3]^-$, $[B(pz)_4]^-$ and $[HB(3,5\text{-}Me_2pz)_3]^-$ (A^-; pz= 1-pyrazolyl) for group 2 metal ions has been studied by liquid-liquid extraction. Although all the extracted species of Mg^{2+}, Ca^{2+}, Sr^{2+} and Ba^{2+} were distorted octahedral A_2M, the selectivity was highly dependent on the ligand. The steric properties of the ligands and complexes have been elucidated by X-ray diffraction, NMR and molecular mechanics calculations. Poly(pyrazolyl)borates are unusual chelating ligands due to the steric effects.

Keywords: Metal ion recognition/ Ligand design/ Liquid-liquid extraction/ X-ray crystallography/ Molecular mechanics

Discrimination of the ion size is an essential factor in ligand design for selective complexation of metal ions. The size distinction with conventional organic ligands is roughly divided into two types [1]. The first is based on the chelate ring size. The chelate ring size is principally determined by the kind and number of atoms, and the order of bonds contained in the ring. For hard metal ions, such as group 2 and lanthanide, the stability constants of conventional chelating complexes decreases gradually with the increase in the ion size. The other type of ion size discrimination is due to the cavity size of macrocyclic ligands. It is especially visible in rigid and preorganized macrocycles that the most stable complex is formed when the cation diameter matches the cavity size. The type of distinction of ion size more or less restricts the variety of selectivity pattern for ions. The creation of a new mode of ion size discrimination is desirable to produce a novel pattern of ion selectivity and expand the possibility of metal ion recognition.

The coordination chemistry of poly(pyrazolyl)borate (A^-) is being extensively studied [2]. Many unusual features of the ligands are largely derived from their unique structure. All poly(pyrazolyl)borate complexes contain the six membered ring $RR'B(\mu\text{-}pz)_2M$ structure (**1**), where R and R′ can be pz, H, alkyl, aryl, and so forth (pz=1-pyrazolyl). The chelate ring has a boat configu-

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INTERFACE SCIENCE —Separation Chemistry—

Scope of research

The research in the laboratory has been performed in a few years on the design of novel molecular recognition system which is divided into three categories as follows. (i) Design and synthesis of novel ligands with improved stability and separability based on the concept of molecular recognition, and the separation chemistry in the selective metal chelate system employing the new ligands. (ii) Electroanalytical chemistry at liquid-liquid or liquid-membrane interface. (iii) Separation, circulation and biogeochemistry of trace elements in the hydrosphere such as the Pacific Ocean and the Lake Biwa.

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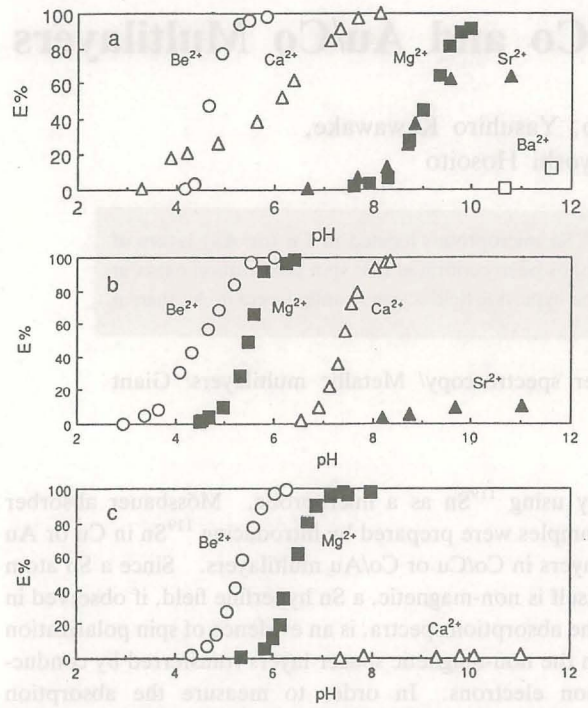
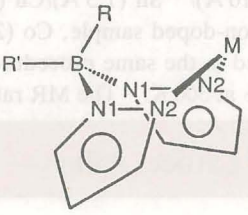


Figure 1. Effect of pH on the extraction of group 2 metal ions. Aqueous phase: 1×10^{-2} M KA, 1×10^{-2} M buffer, 1×10^{-4} M M^{2+} (10 mL). Organic phase: chloroform (10 mL). (a) K[HB(3, 5-Me_2pz)$_3$], (b) K[HB(pz)$_3$], (c) K[B(pz)$_4$].

ration, which enables the R group to approach the metal and bond to it. Trofimenko has termed the ligands "scorpionate," since the (μ-pz)$_2$ moiety looks like claws and the pseudoaxial R group looks like the stinger of the curving tail.



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It is fundamentally important in poly(pyrazolyl)borate chemistry to determine how the scorpionate discriminates its prey (metal ion). However, few studies have been reported on the selectivity of the ligands for metal ions and on the stability of their complexes. We have been studying the liquid-liquid extraction of group 2 metal ions with poly(pyrazolyl)borates, and found selectivity trends that are different from conventional chelating ligands [3]. These selectivity trends are derived from the different mode of ion size discrimination.

Figure 1 shows the relationship between extracted percentage of a metal ion (E%) and pH of the aqueous phase. The selectivity pattern is very different depending on the substituents on the ligand molecule. All ligands are tripodal-tridentate and form octahedral A_2M complexes. The stability of the complexes is

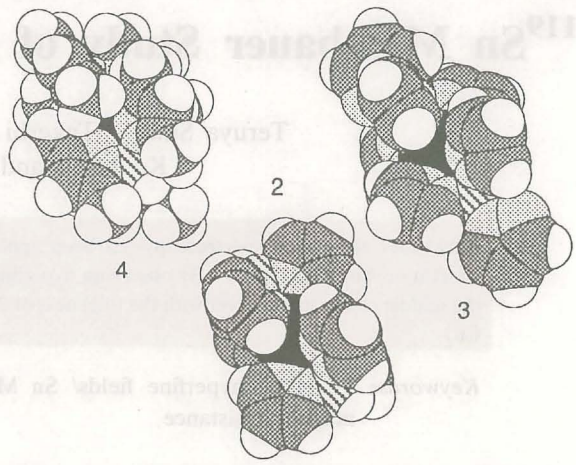

Figure 2. Space-filling views of X-ray structure of [HB(pz)$_3$]$_2$Mg (**2**), [B(pz)$_4$]$_2$Mg (**3**) and [HB(3, 5-Me_2pz)$_3$]$_2$Mg (**4**). The central metals are shown by black balls.

principally responsible for the selectivity. The stability is controlled by the steric effects of the substituents. Because [HB(pz)$_3$]$^-$ has no specific steric effect on formation of the A_2M complex, its stability decreases in the order $Mg^{2+}>Ca^{2+}>Sr^{2+}$ which is the usual pattern for chelating ligands. The stability for [B(pz)$_4$]$^-$ remarkably drops between Mg^{2+} and Ca^{2+}. The complex formation with a large metal ion is prohibited by the intraligand contact due to steric crowding around the boron atom (Figure 2). For [HB(3, 5-Me_2pz)$_3$]$^-$, methyl groups on the 3-position of the pyrazolyl ring hinder the A_2M complex formation for small metal ions through the interligand contact, while they stabilize the complex of large metal ions through the shielding effect. As a result, the order of stability is $Ca^{2+}>Mg^{2+}>Sr^{2+}>Ba^{2+}$. These steric factors make [B(pz)$_4$]$^-$ and [HB(3, 5-Me_2pz)$_3$]$^-$ unique ligands in selectivity for the metal ions. It has also been proved that these steric factors produce distinct compositions and structures for Be^{2+} complexes.

The results of this work demonstrate a new mode of ion size discrimination by chelating ligands. In this mode, selectivity of ligands for metal ions can be readily changed by introduction of substituents on the ligand. Furthermore, such high selectivity of [B(pz)$_4$]$^-$ for Mg^{2+} over Ca^{2+} has not been attained by conventional chelating ligands.

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^{119}Sn Mössbauer Study of Cu/Co and Au/Co Multilayers

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Mössbauer absorption spectroscopy has been applied for ^{119}Sn microprobes located in Cu (or Au) layers of Co/(Cu or Au) multilayers. By observing hyperfine field, it has been confirmed that spin polarization exists in the middle of the spacer layer with the thickness of 20 Å. The hyperfine field is significantly larger in Au than in Cu.

Keywords: Magnetic hyperfine fields/ Sn Mössbauer spectroscopy/ Metallic multilayers/ Giant magnetoresistance

Since the discovery of antiferromagnetic interlayer coupling in Fe/Cr/Fe sandwiches [1] and the corresponding giant magnetoresistance (GMR) effect in Fe/Cr multilayers [2], the role of non-magnetic spacer metal layers inserted between magnetic layers has been a subject of intensive studies. The oscillation of interlayer coupling strength is attributed to the Fermi surface nesting of the spacer metal but the mechanism still remains an open question. There have been various measurements to study the properties of magnetic layers. However, the tools to observe directly the magnetic behaviors of spacer layers are very limited and therefore the nature of spacer layers is often speculated from the results on magnetic layers. Studies on spacer layers so far reported are NMR [3] and X-ray dichroism experiments [4], both of which have insisted on the existence of magnetic excitation in Cu layers of Co/Cu multilayers.

In the present study, the Mössbauer spectroscopy has been applied to observe spin polarization in non-magnetic spacer layers sandwiched in between ferromagnetic layers by using ^{119}Sn as a microprobe. Mössbauer absorber samples were prepared by introducing ^{119}Sn in Cu or Au layers in Co/Cu or Co/Au multilayers. Since a Sn atom itself is non-magnetic, a Sn hyperfine field, if observed in the absorption spectra, is an evidence of spin polarization in the non-magnetic spacer layers transferred by conduction electrons. In order to measure the absorption spectra, the samples are required to include a certain amount of the Mössbauer isotope. In the present experiment, the nominal thickness of ^{119}Sn probing layers is 1.5 Å.

Several Co/Cu and Co/Au multilayer samples including 1.5 Å ^{119}Sn probing layers were prepared by vacuum deposition method. Samples prepared on polyimide substrates and those on glass ones are used respectively for Mössbauer and X-ray diffraction measurements. The structure of the prepared sample, for example, is; [Co (20 Å)/Cu (10 Å)/^{119}Sn (1.5 Å)/Cu (10 Å)]×8. For comparison, a non-doped sample, Co (20 Å)/Cu (20 Å), was also prepared in the same procedure, which showed MR ratio of 17% at 300 K. The MR ratio of the sample

SOLID STATE CHEMISTRY —Artificial Lattice Alloys—

Scope of research

By using vacuum deposition method, artificial multilayers have been prepared by combining various metallic elements. The recent major subject is the giant magnetoresistance (MR) in magnetic/non-magnetic multilayers. Non-coupled type MR multialyers including two magnetic components are found to have high sensitivities in low fields. Fundamental magnetic properties of large MR multilayers have been studied by applying Mössbauer spectroscopy, using Fe-57, Sn-119, Eu-151 and Au-197 as microprobes and by neutron diffraction. Multilayers are also prepared on microstructured substrates and their novel magnetic and MR properties are being investigated.

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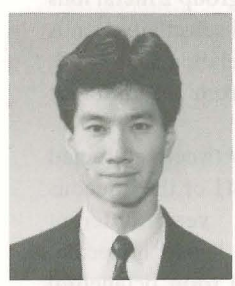

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with 1.5 Å Sn layer, 3% is considerably smaller than the standard value. However, the profile of MR curve of the doped sample is very similar to that of non-doped one and therefore the antiferromagnetic interlayer coupling is believed to exist in the doped sample.

Figure 1a shows the ^{119}Sn absorption spectrum at 300 K for the sample with the illustrated structure. The ^{119}Sn probing layer has been located in the middle of 20 Å Cu layer sandwiched in between Co layers. The line profile of the spectrum is very broad but can be interpreted as a superposition of two parts; a non-magnetic fraction and another one with a hyperfine broadening. The broadening corresponds to a magnetic field of 16 kOe. The fraction with the broadening is enhanced in the spectra of samples whose Sn probing layer is located closer to the Cu/Co interface. Therefore the origin of the broadening is suggested to be a magnetic hyperfine splitting.

Figure 1b shows the spectrum for a sample whose interface is doped with 2 Å Cr layers (The structure is illustrated in the figure). Although the thickness of Cu layer is the same, 20 Å, the interface-doped sample does not show any MR effect. Therefore, it is suggested that an antiferromagnetic interlayer coupling is cut by inserting a Cr layer in between Co and Cu layers. Consistently, the ^{119}Sn Mössbauer spectrum is a sharp single line, indicating that no spin polarization exists in the middle of 20 Å Cu layer. From these results, the existence of spin polarization in the Cu layer, at the distance of 10 Å from the interface with Co, is confirmed. The non-magnetic fraction coexisting in Fig. 1a is interpreted as Sn microclusters. If several Sn atoms are coagulated, the spin polarization in Cu layer would not be transferred at the Sn sites. Another interpretation is as follows: The spin polarization is spacially oscillating and the hyperfine field should be zero at the site where the spin polarization is zero. If it is the case, the relative amount of non-magnetic fraction may depend on the magnetic structure, being paralell or anti-parallel. We have measured the spectra for parallel magnetization with applying an external field but the non-magnetic fraction does not show any change. Therefore, it is not probable

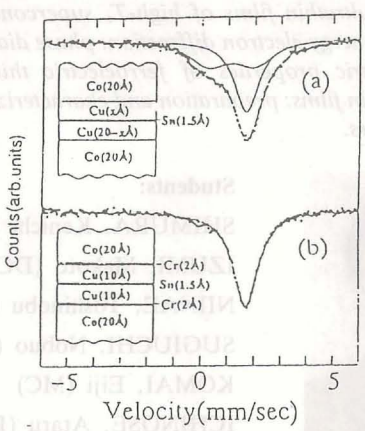

Figure 1. ^{119}Sn Mössbauer absorption spectra at 300 K of (a) [Co (20 Å)/Cu (10 Å)/^{119}Sn (1.5 Å)/Cu (10 Å)]×8. (b) [Co (20 Å)/Cr (2 Å)/Cu (10 Å)/^{119}Sn (1.5 Å)/Cu (10 Å)/Cr (2 Å)]×8.

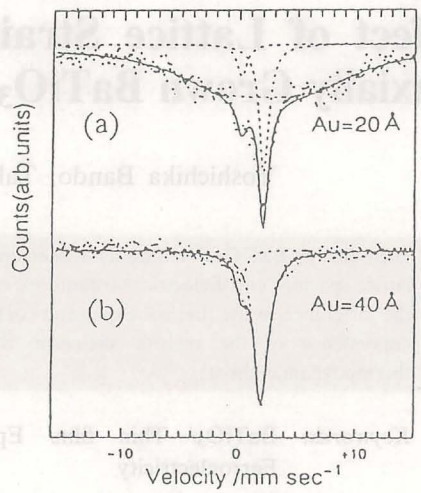

Figure 2. ^{119}Sn Mössbauer absorption spectra at 300 K of (a) [Co (20 Å)/Au (10 Å)/^{119}Sn (1.5 Å)/Au (10 Å)]×16. (b) [Co (20 Å)/Au (20 Å)/^{119}Sn (1.5 Å)/Au (20 Å)]×16.

that the non-magnetic absorption is originated from an intrinsic properties of the spacer layers.

Similar experiments have been carried out for Co/Au multilayers in order to elucidate the difference of spin polarization in Cu and Au layers. The probing layers, 1.5 Å ^{119}Sn, are located in the middle of 20 Å Au and 40 Å Au layers sandwiched between in Co layers. As shown in Fig. 2a, the spectrum for the 20 Å has a magnetic hyperfine structure, while the 40 Å sample shows only a single line pattern without a magnetic hyperfine broadening. These results suggest that the spin polarization originated from an adjacent ferromagnetic Co layer extends in a Au layer for more than 10 Å but less than 20 Å. Similarly to the case of 20 Å Cu, a non-magnetic fraction coexists in the spectrum for 20 Å Au. A remarkable contrast between the results on Sn impurities in Cu and Au layers is the magnitude of hyperfine field, which suggests a difference between an induced hyperfine field at Sn nuclei by 4s electron spin polarization in Cu and that by 6s electron spin polarization in Au. The spectrum for ^{119}Sn in the middle of 20 Å Au layer sandwiched between Co layers exhibits a very large broadening, which corresponds to about 70 kOe. This value is much larger than the hyperfine field of Sn impurity in bulk Co at 0 K (25 kOe) [5]. It is therefore suggested that a core electron spin polarization at Sn atom is induced via 6s electron of Au layer.

In summary, using ^{119}Sn Mössbauer probe, the spin polarization in a non-magnetic metal layer is able to be detected. However, the resolution is not enough to study the oscillatory behaviors of spin polarization.

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Effect of Lattice Strain on Ferroelectric Properties of Epitaxially Grown $BaTiO_3$ Thin Films by Reactive Evaporation

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Ferroelectric $BaTiO_3$ thin films have been epitaxially grown by reactive evaporation. The thickness variation of lattice spacings and dielectric constants are caused by the two-dimensional stress due to the lattice mismatch and the difference in the thermal expansion coefficients between an epitaxial layer and a substrate. The thickness dependence of the relative dielectric constant ε_r can be explained by Landau-Ginsburg-Devonshire thermodynamic theory.

Keywords: $BaTiO_3$/ Thin film/ Epitaxial growth/ Reactive evaporation/ Lattice strain/ Ferroelectricity

Recently, thin films of ferroelectric oxides are widely studied for the applications in nonvolatile memories, infrared sensors, and electro-optic devices. $BaTiO_3$ is known as a typical ferroelectric oxide having relatively large dielectric constants. We report structural and dielectric properties of epitaxially grown $BaTiO_3$ thin films.

$BaTiO_3$ films are grown by a reactive evaporation method [1]. Essentially, this method is a co-evaporation of metal elements under an oxygen atmosphere [2]. The local oxygen pressure near the substrate is 10^0–10^1 Pa. The deposition rate is about 0.2 nm/s. The substrate temperature is 700°C. The (100) $SrTiO_3$ and the (100) oriented Pt single crystal thin film (100 nm) grown on MgO (100) are used as substrates.

Atomic force microscope (AFM) observation has

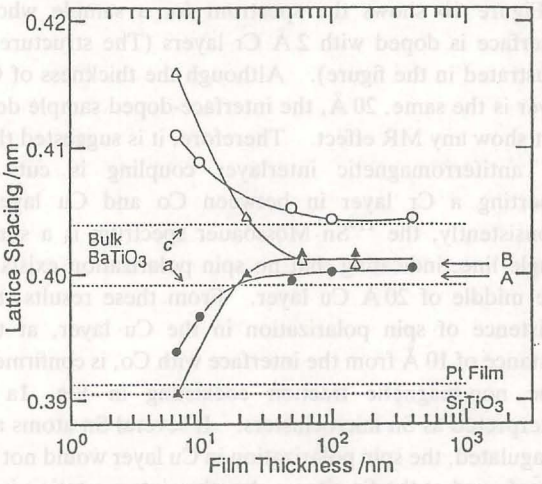

Figure 1. Lattice spacings as a function of film thickness. The lattice spacings of bulk $BaTiO_3$ and $SrTiO_3$ and a of Pt film on MgO are given by the dashed lines. ○, ●: lattice spacings c and a on Pt/MgO; △, ▲: c and a on $SrTiO_3$.

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SOLID STATE CHEMISTRY —Artificial Lattice Compounds—

Scope of research

Syntheses of oxide thin films by reactive evaporation and ceramics by solid state reaction and their characterizations are studied. The main subjects are: preparation and characterization of ultrathin films of high-T_c superconductors: investigation of growth mechanism of thin films by in situ reflection high-energy electron diffraction: phase diagram of Bi_2O_3-SrO-CaO-CuO system: preparation and observation of dielectric properties of ferroelectric thin films: preparation and characterization of metallic and ferromagnetic $SrRuO_3$ thin films: preparation and characterization of artificial superlattices comprising of oxides, metals, and semiconductors.

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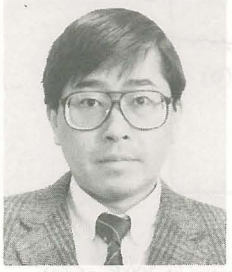

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shown that a two-dimensional growth occurs from the initial stage on $SrTiO_3$ substrate and an island growth occurs on Pt substrate. The island structure changes into a continuous layer when the thickness is over 1.2 nm. *In situ* reflection high-energy electron diffraction (RHEED) observation has revealed that the initial nuclei on Pt have perovskite structure.

In Fig. 1, the lattice spacings a and c of $BaTiO_3$ films determined from X-ray diffraction are given as a function of film thickness [3]. The lattice spacing a decreases and c increases with decreasing film thickness. The ultrathin films with the thickness below 10 nm show a large contraction along the a-direction by accommodating elastically the lattice mismatch between $BaTiO_3$ and Pt or $SrTiO_3$. A large elongation along the c-direction originates from the large contraction of the a-axis.

For the films with the thickness over 50 nm, the lattice spacings get close to the bulk values due to the introduction of misfit dislocations. The lattice spacings, however, are not in agreement with the bulk values even at a thickness of 400 nm. Figure 2 (a) shows thermal expansion curves for $BaTiO_3$, MgO, and $SrTiO_3$. While the $BaTiO_3$ film is cooled from the growth temperature of 700°C to room temperature, the lattice of the $BaTiO_3$ film may not be contracted according to its thermal expansion curve due to the strong effect from the substrate. If the lattice spacing of the $BaTiO_3$ film grown on the both substrates with the thickness larger than 50 nm is the same to the bulk value at the growth temperature of 700°C and is contracted according to the thermal expansion curve for the substrate, the lattice spacing a would be varied with temperature as shown in Fig. 2 (b). The lattice spacing a's of 0.4007 nm (B) for $SrTiO_3$ and 0.3999 nm (A) for Pt/MgO at the room temperature derived from the curves of Fig. 2 (b) are in good agreement with those from X-ray measurement.

Figure 3 shows the thickness dependence of the observed relative dielectric constant ε_r for the $BaTiO_3$ films grown on Pt/MgO substrate. ε_r increases with increasing film thickness and is saturated to $\varepsilon_r \sim 700$ which is larger than bulk value along the c-axis. We have calculated the thickness dependence of ε_r by the Landau-Ginsburg-Devonshire thermodynamic theory [4]. For $BaTiO_3$ in tetragonal state (*P4mm*), the spontaneous polarization, P_s, is determined to be $P_s^2 = \{-\alpha_{11} + [\alpha_{11}^2 - 3\alpha_{111}(\alpha_1 - 2Q_{12}H)]^{1/2}\}/3\alpha_{111}$ (i), where H is a two-dimensional stress; α_1, α_{11}, and α_{111} are dielectric stiffness and higher-order stiffness coefficients at constant stress; and Q_{12} is a cubic electrostrictive constant. We can relate H to a lattice strain x_1 $(=(a_o - a_c)/a_c)$ as $x_1 = Q_{12}P_s^2 + (s_{11} + s_{12})H$ (ii), where a_o is a lattice spacing determined from X-ray diffraction and a_c is a calculated lattice spacing of strained structure extrapolated to room temperature (point A in Fig. 2 (b)); and s_{11} and s_{12} are elastic compliance coefficients. Thus, ε_r is given by $\varepsilon_r = 1 + \eta_{33} = 1 + [2\varepsilon_0(\alpha_1 - 2Q_{12}H + 6\alpha_{11}P_s^2 + 15\alpha_{111}P_s^4)]^{-1}$ (iii). The dotted line in Fig. 3 is a calculated curve for the thickness dependence of ε_r using Eqs. (i)–(iii), bulk values of dielectric parameters [5, 6] and X-ray data in

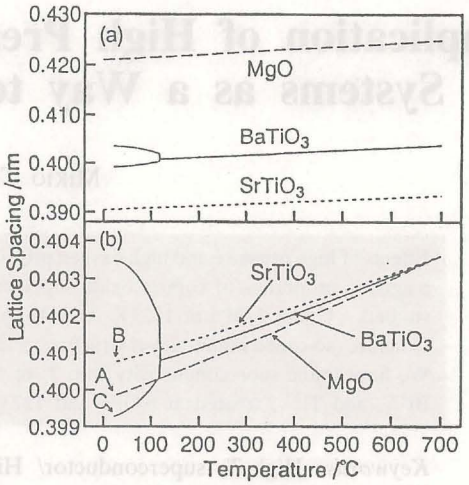

Figure 2. (a) Thermal expansion curves of $BaTiO_3$, MgO and $SrTiO_3$. (b) The calculated thermal expansion curves for the $BaTiO_3$ films grown on Pt/MgO and $SrTiO_3$, where the thermal expansion of the film is dominated by the substrate.

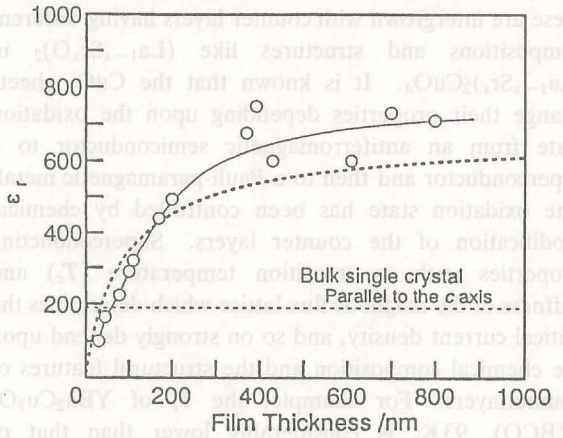

Figure 3. Relative dielectric constant ε_r as a function of film thickness at room temperature. Calculated curve of ε_r is given by dashed line.

Fig. 1. The agreement between the experimental results and the theoretical curve is fairly good, indicating that the thickness dependence of ε_r originates from the two-dimensional stress in $BaTiO_3$ films due to the lattice mismatch and/or the difference in the thermal expansion coefficient.

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Application of High Pressure to Complex Copper Oxide Systems as a Way to Find New Superconductors

Mikio Takano and Zenji Hiroi

Effects of high pressure and high oxygen pressure on the formation, structure, oxygen content, and electrical and magnetic properties of copper oxide superconductors crystallizing in perovskite-related structures have been studied. Under 6 GPa at 1223 K $ACuO_2$ (A: $Ba_{1/3}Sr_{2/3}$–$Sr_{1/3}Ca_{2/3}$) is stabilized in the $Ca_{0.84}Sr_{0.16}CuO_2$ type structure (so-called infinite-layer structure) and R_2CuO_4 (R: Y, Dy, Ho, Er, Tm) in the Nd_2CuO_4-type structure. We have found superconductivity with T_c of 110 K in the $Sr_{1-x}Ca_xCuO_2$ system, free from any rare earth ion, Bi^{3+}, and Tl^{3+}, treated at 6 GPa and 1273 K.

Keywords: High-T_c superconductor/ High pressure synthesis/ Infinite-layer structure/ $ACuO_2$/ R_2CuO_4

All the known cupric oxide superconductors contain CuO_2 sheets made of corner sharing CuO_4 squares, and these are intergrown with counter layers having different compositions and structures like $(La_{1-x}Sr_xO)_2$ in $(La_{1-x}Sr_x)_2CuO_4$. It is known that the CuO_2 sheets change their properties depending upon the oxidation state from an antiferromagnetic semiconductor to a superconductor and then to a Pauli-paramagnetic metal. The oxidation state has been controlled by chemical modification of the counter layers. Superconducting properties such as transition temperature (T_c) and stiffness of the magnetic flux lattice which determines the critical current density, and so on strongly depend upon the chemical composition and the structural features of counterlayers. For example, the T_c of $YBa_2Cu_3O_7$ (YBCO), 93 K, is considerably lower than that of $HgBa_2CaCu_2O_{6+\delta}$, 125 K, while the stiffness of the magnetic flux lattice, a very important parameter from the viewpoint of practical application, is considerably larger for YBCO. YBCO consists of a superconducting /CuO_2/Y/CuO_2/ unit and a counter unit of /BaO/CuO/ BaO/, while the Hg-based phase contains corresponding units of /CuO_2/Ca/CuO_2/ and /BaO/HgO_δ/ BaO/. Optimization of superconducting properties thus requires a further search for new counterlayers.

Since the discovery of the high-T_c superconductor by Bednorz and Müller [1] the search for new superconducting compounds has been pursued mainly by exploring a range of chemical compositions (counter cations and oxygen content) and reaction temperatures. To such a trend, we have added one more degree of freedom, pressure, and found some new complex cupric oxides including three superconductors [2–4]. Since the Cu-O bond and the counter cation-O bond should have different compressibilities, it is quite reasonable to assume that use of high pressure leads us to finding new

SOLID STATE CHEMISTRY —Multicomponent Materials—

Scope of Research

Inorganic materials that have new and useful functions such as superconductivity and ferromagnetism are synthesized by novel methods. Particularly the search for new high-T_c superconductors is intensively conducted using a high pressure synthesis technique at a pressure range of 3–8 GPa, where materials of high density unavailable under ambient pressure can form.

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phases and new compositions.

The simplest composition and structure containing the above type of CuO_2 sheets can be seen in $ACuO_2$ having the so-called infinite-layer structure. This structure was reported for the first time by Siegrist *et al.* for $Ca_{0.84}Sr_{0.16}CuO_2$ [5]. Along the tetragonal *c* axis regular CuO_2 sheets alternate with A layers without oxygen as shown in Fig. 1. Although a monophasic sample can be obtained only for a narrow composition range of $A \sim Ca_{0.9}Sr_{0.1}$ at ambient pressure, we found that application of high pressure stabilizes this structure for a wide composition range of $A = Ba_{1/3}Sr_{2/3}$–$Sr_{1/3}Ca_{2/3}$ at least [6]. It is noticed from a comparison of specific density that application of high pressure induces a crystalline transition to a high density form. In the case of A=Sr, the ambient pressure phase contains double Cu-O chains bundled by edge-sharing, which are sandwiched by a pair of SrO layers of the rock-salt type. In comparison with this the high pressure form is more compact, higher in specific density by more than 7%.

Goodenough and Manthiram pointed out the relation between the sign of carriers to be injected into CuO_2 sheets and the mechanical stress imposed upon the CuO_2 sheets. Bond-length mismatch across the interface between the CuO_2 sheets and the counter layers creates a tensile stress within one layer and a compressive stress in the other. CuO_2 sheets under compression as in La_2CuO_4 are readily doped p-type, but those under tension as in Nd_2CuO_4 are doped n-type, because the mismatch can be eased by contraction and expansion of the CuO_2 sheets on oxidation (p-type) and reduction (n-type), respectively.

The CuO_2 sheets in $ACuO_2$ may be subject to a considerably strong tensile stress for a composition range around A=Sr. This structural instability may be relaxed in the following ways. One is to make the Cu-O bond longer by injecting excess electrons into the CuO_2 sheets. The other is to introduce vacancies to the A cation sites and, thereby, make the average A ion size smaller. We reported the presence of superconducting phases in the Sr(Ba)-Cu-O system with T_c=60–100 K [7], while Smith *et al.* found superconductivity with a $T_c \sim 40$ K in the Sr-Nd-Cu-O system more recently [8]. In the latter system the superconducting phase seems to be of the infinite-layer structure formulated as $Sr_{1-x}Nd_xCuO_2$. As *x* increases, the *a* axis is elongated but the *c* axis is shortened as expected above.

Another remarkable result of our high pressure synthesis under 6 GPa at 1223 K–1273 K is the stabilization of R_2CuO_4 with R=Y, Dy, Ho, Er, and Tm in the Nd_2CuO_4-type structure [9]. Under ambient pressure this structure is stabilized only for R ions larger than Gd^{3+}. These results are consistent with a general tendency that high pressure increases the coordination number of a small cation.

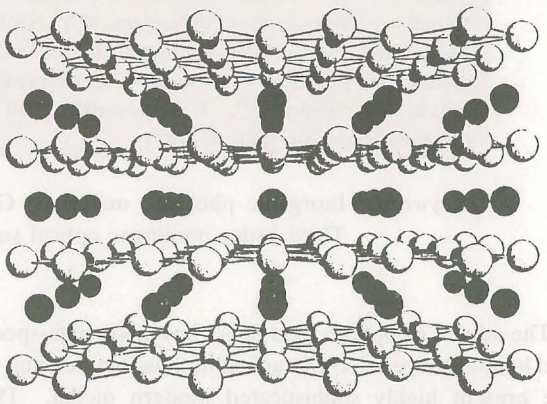

Figure 1. Infinite-layer structure, the parent structure of all the known cupric oxide superconductors. The CuO_2 planes and the alkaline-earth atom planes stack alternately along the *c* axis. Large dark and bright spheres represent A and oxygen atoms, respectively, and small dark spheres copper atoms.

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Inorganic Photonic Materials — Preparation and Third Order Non-Linear Optical Properties

Toshinobu Yoko, Hiromitsu Kozuka and Tadanori Hashimoto

Third order nonlinear optical properties of various non-conventional glasses such as TeO_2-, Ga_2O_3-, Sb_2O_3-based glasses have been examined in relation to glass structure which was studied by using a number of experimental techniques (X-ray, neutron diffraction, MAS-NMR, IR, Raman Spectroscopy etc.). In addition, coating films of transition metal oxides and metal oxides containing metal fine particles have been prepared by the sol-gel method and subjected to various optical characterizations by focusing especially on the third order nonlinear optical susceptibility, $\chi^{(3)}$. It is found that α-Fe_2O_3 exhibits the highest $\chi^{(3)}$ value of 5.8×10^{-11} esu among the inorganic materials studied so far.

Keywords: Inorganic photonic materials/ Glasses/ Thin films/ Sol-gel method/ Glass Structure/ Third order nonlinear optical susceptibility $\chi^{(3)}$

The advent of optical glass fibers has made high-speed and long-distance telecommunication possible, leading to the present highly sophisticated modern media. The present optical telecommunication system is, however, limited by the processing speed of electronics currently used. Nonlinear optical (NLO) devices will overcome this problem because they can switch and process signal in a time scale of 10^{-15} s inaccessible to electronics (10^{-12} s) without converting it into electronic form. Moreover, it is anticipated that the ultrahigh-speed "optical computer," in which optical switching devices are utilized, will replace the conventional, semiconductor-driven computer in the near future. Therefore, it is urgently necessary to develop nonlinear optical materials which can be used as NLO devices. In our laboratory, two types of inorganic NLO materials are studied: (1) non-conventional glasses by melting method, (2) coating films formed on a glass substrate by the sol-gel method. We will present several representative results currently obtained in the following.

A thin plate of TeO_2 glass of $5.0\times4.0\times0.25\,mm^3$ in size, which was large enough for various optical measurements, was obtained by a rapid quenching method. The linear refractive index was measured as a function of wavelength from 486.1 to 1000 nm. The refractive index at 486.1 nm was as high as 2.239. The optical energy band gap was estimated as 3.37 eV from the optical absorption spectrum. The third-order nonlinear optical susceptibility, $\chi^{(3)}$, was determined by the third-harmonic generation (THG) method. The $\chi^{(3)}$ value was as high as 1.4×10^{-12} esu, about 50 times as large as that of SiO_2 glass. The results are discussed based on Lines' model in which an influence of cationic empty *d*-orbital on the nonlinear properties is taken into

SOLID STATE CHEMISTRY —Amorphous Materials—

Scope of research

Two main subjects have been studied in this laboratory. The first is to develop a new family of glasses which do not contain so-called glass formers such as SiO_2, P_2O_5, B_2O_3 and so on. Relationships between glass formation and structure, and then relationships between structure and properties, especially nonlinear optical properties, are tried to be established. The second is to synthesize new functional inorganic thin films by the sol-gel method which is known as one of the most advantageous low temperature synthesis processes. Our attention is focused especially on the nonlinear optical properties of these films.

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Rutile and anatase thin films have been prepared by sol-gel method using $Ti(OC_3H_7^i)_4$. Third-order nonlinear optical properties of both TiO_2 thin films have been investigated by the third-harmonic generation (THG) method and the effect of the polymorph of TiO_2 on the third-order nonlinear optical susceptibility, $\chi^{(3)}$, has been examined. The measured $\chi^{(3)}$ values of rutile and anatase thin films were 1.4×10^{-12} and 9.7×10^{-13} esu, respectively. The $\chi^{(3)}$ values corrected for the porosity of the film were 4.0×10^{-12} (rutile) and 2.4×10^{-12} esu (anatase), which are about 100 times as high as that of SiO_2 glass used as standard sample (2.8×10^{-14} esu). The measured and corrected $\chi^{(3)}$ values were discussed in comparison with those calculated on the basis of several models.

The third-order nonlinear optical properties of sol-gel derived transition metal oxide, V_2O_5, Nb_2O_5 and Ta_2O_5, thin films have been investigated by the third-harmonic generation method and the effect of the metal-oxygen bond length on the third-order nonlinear optical susceptibility, $\chi^{(3)}$, has been examined. The $\chi^{(3)}$ values of V_2O_5, Nb_2O_5 and Ta_2O_5 thin films were 1.1×10^{-11}, 1.3×10^{-12} and 6.1×10^{-13} esu, respectively, which corresponds to an increase of the average bond length, l_b, in the order of V-O (l_b=0.183 nm), Nb-O (l_b=0.200 nm) and Ta-O (l_b=0.204 nm). The present and previous results indicate that $\chi^{(3)}$ of these transition metal oxides with the empty d orbitals is dominated mainly by the metal-oxygen bond length rather than the valence of metal cation. It is predicted on the basis of Lines' model that transition metal oxides with the shortest l_b exhibit the highest $\chi^{(3)}$ while non-transition metal oxides with the longest l_b do the highest $\chi^{(3)}$.

The third-order nonlinear optical properties of sol-gel α-Fe_2O_3, γ-Fe_2O_3 and Fe_3O_4 thin films have been investigated by the third-harmonic generation (THG) method. Especially, the effects of the valence and coordination number of Fe ions on the third-order nonlinear optical susceptibility, $\chi^{(3)}$, have been examined. The $\chi^{(3)}$ values of α-Fe_2O_3, γ-Fe_2O_3 and Fe_3O_4 thin films were 5.8×10^{-11}, 2.1×10^{-11} and 4.0×10^{-10} esu, respectively, which are the highest values among inorganic oxides reported so far. It was considered that $\chi^{(3)}$ of α-Fe_2O_3 and γ-Fe_2O_3 was enhanced by the pair excitation process involving the simulation of magnetically coupled two neighboring Fe^{3+} ions while $\chi^{(3)}$ of Fe_3O_4 by both one- and three-photon resonances. The higher second-hyperpolarizability, γ ($Fe_{x/y}O$), was obtained when the valence of Fe ions is 3+ rather than 2+ and octahedrally rather than tetrahedrally coordinated by oxygens.

Third-order nonlinear optical properties of sol-gel derived $FeTiO_3$ thin films have been investigated by the third-harmonic generation (THG) method, and the effect of valence of Fe ions on the third-order nonlinear optical susceptibility, $\chi^{(3)}$, has been examined. The $\chi^{(3)}$ value of $FeTiO_3$ thin film was 3.3×10^{-12} esu, which is comparable to those or TiO_2 polymorphs (rutile and anatase) but one order of magnitude lower than of α-Fe_2O_3. Second-hyperpolarizability per $Fe^{2+}O$ formula unit, γ ($Fe^{2+}O$), was one fourth to one third of γ ($Fe_{2/3}{}^{3+}O$) and about four times as large as γ ($Ti_{1/2}{}^{4+}O$), indicating that the $\chi^{(3)}$ value of $FeTiO_3$ may be dominated by the γ ($Fe^{2+}O$) rather than γ ($Ti_{1/2}{}^{4+}O$).

The preparation process of single phase Pb ($Fe_{1/2}Nb_{1/2}$)O_3 (PFN) perovskite films on glass substrates by sol-gel method has been investigated and several optical properties of the resultant transparent PFN films have been examined. The refractive index at 633 nm of PFN perovskite films is as large as 2.409, which is larger than $Pb_3Nb_4O_{13}$ pyrochlore films by 0.14–0.16 at any wavelength. The $\chi^{(3)}$ of PFN films is estimated as 7.5×10^{-12} esu, which is the second highest value among oxides so far obtained. The $\chi^{(3)}$ of pyrochlore films is estimated as 2.8×10^{-12} esu, which is one-third as small as that of PFN films.

Silica coating films of 0.5–0.7 mm thickness doped by gold metal particles were prepared by heating gel coating films obtained from solutions of acid-catalyzed methyltriethoxysilane (MTES) and tetraethoxysilane (TEOS) mixture containing chlorauric acid tetrahydrate. Transparent coating films with deep blue, red, and purple colors were obtained. Changes in size and shape of the gold particles with the MTES content were observed. Lower MTES contents gave bigger and non-spherical particles, while higher MTES contents produced smaller and more spherical particles with a more uniform size distribution. The effect of heat-treatment temperature on the shape, size, and size distribution of the metallic gold particles was also studied.

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Dynamic Birefringence of Amorphous Polymers

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The birefringence in oscillatory deformation is related to the viscoelasticity through the stress-optical rule (SOR) in the rubbery and the terminal flow zones. The deviation from the SOR in the glassy and the glass-to-rubber transition zones can be described with a modified SOR, based on the assumption that the stress is a sum of two components associated with respective stress-optical coefficients.

Keywords: Dynamic birefringence/ Glass-to-rubber transition/ Stress-optical rule/ Polymer rheology

When a strain is applied to a polymeric material, the refractive index becomes anisotropic, i.e., the material becomes birefringent. The birefringence is deeply related with the stress and can be used in the studies of relaxation process of polymeric materials. Although its strong relation to the stress may mean that it does not give much additional information, the relation reveals specific features which cannot be studied by other methods such as the dielectric relaxation.

In the rubbery plateau zone or in the terminal flow zone of polymers, the deviatoric component of the refractive index tensor is proportional to that of the stress tensor. This relation, called the stress-optical rule (SOR), has extensively been employed in rheological studies of polymeric liquids in steady flow as well as in non-steady flow. The ratio of the birefringence to the stress is called the stress-optical coefficient. This is essentially determined by the polymer structure and is rather insensitive to the temperature, the solvent species, or the polymer concentration. The stress-optical rule is interpreted in terms of the deformation of Gauss segments for flexible polymers.

For polymers in the glassy zone or for crystalline polymers, the birefringence is proportional to the applied stress when the stress is varied. This relation is known as the photoelasticity (PE). The photoelastic coefficient is usually different from the stress-optical coefficient defined in the rubbery and terminal flow zones. It follows that the birefringence is not proportional to the stress in the process of the stress relaxation over the glassy and glass-to-rubber transition zones. Thus, the relaxation of birefringence at low temperatures or at the short times can be an interesting subject similar to the stress relaxation or the linear viscoelasticity.

In order to study the relaxation of the birefringence around the glass transition zone, an apparatus was built to measure the birefringence under oscillatory deformation as a function of frequency of deformation and temperature [1]. This apparatus can measure the dynamic viscoelasticity simultaneously.

The dynamic birefringence, frequency dependence of the birefringence, and the viscoelasticity around the glass transition zone have been measured for a number of polymers by our group [1–8]. These results show that

FUNDAMENTAL MATERIAL PROPERTIES —Molecular Rheology—

Scope of research

The molecular origin of various rheological properties of materials is studied. Depending on time or temperature, polymeric materials exhibit typical features of glass, rubber or viscous liquid, which give rise to wide applicability and good processability of polymers. For a basic understanding of such features, the motion and the structural change of polymer molecules in deformed materials are studied. Measurements are performed of rheological properties with various rheometers, of molecular orientation with flow birefringence.

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the behavior of birefringence and stress of amorphous polymers can be separated into three groups [9].

Type I: Polystyrene [1], bisphenol A polycarbonate [2], some engineering plastics [3], amorphous polyolefin [5] and polyisoprene [7] form a group (Type I). In this group, a modified stress-optical rule (MSOR) holds well between birefringence and stress: The relaxation spectra of the two quantities can be decomposed into two component functions (R and G). The SOR holds well for each component individually. The two components can be determined by a simultaneous measurement of stress and birefringence. In the rubbery plateau and terminal flow zones, the G component has relaxed, and therefore the stress is supported by the R component. Molecular origin of the R component can be interpreted as the orientation of the statistical segments of the chain. In the glassy zone, the stress is mainly originated by the G component. The G components of various polymers have many similarities with each other and with other glass-forming materials like *o*-terphenyl and dibutyl phthalate.

Type II and III: It is expected that the MSOR fails for polymers that exhibit β-relaxation of viscoelasticity due to the side chain motion in the frequency range close to the main chain dispersion. This is the case with polymethacrylates. The birefringence as well as viscoelasticity is complicated in the glassy zone. On the other hand, the MSOR was found to fail for a few polymers for which no extra viscoelastic relaxation has been reported in the range close to the main chain dispersion. Examples are poly(2-vinyl naphthalene) (PVN) [6] and polyisobutylene (PIB) [8]. For the case of PVN (we call type II polymer), the behavior is markedly different from that of type I polymers only in the glassy zone; in the transition zone the behavior is similar to that of type I. For PIB which we call type III the difference is not limited to the glassy zone. A power law dependence of the loss modulus was observed over about three decades of frequency range just below the maximum of the loss modulus. A tendency similar to that of PIB, the failure of MSOR and a power law dependence of modulus in the transition zone, was observed for an ethylene-propylene rubber.

The obtained experimental results can be interpreted by using a simple molecular model [8, 9]. The polymer is supposed to be composed of identical units that do not change the shape over the time scale to be investigated. The polymer can change its shape by rotating the unit about the connecting bonds with fixed angle (freely rotating chain). The birefringence due to the deformation can be written as a sum of two contributions, which can be derived from respective orientation functions describing the orientation of the unit along and about the connecting bond. The stress also can be described in the form similar to the birefringence by using the above two orientation functions and the time-averaged local stress tensor for each unit. However, in the expression for the stress, one additional term exists. This term is due to the fluctuation of local stress tensor which disappears in short time region. For such a case the MSOR holds well because both the stress and birefringence can be written as a linear combination of the two orientation functions. The failure of MSOR found in type II polymers can be attributed to the larger fluctuation term in the stress expression probably due to the large side chains. Anomalous frequency dependence found in type III polymer suggests the stronger intra-chain correlation in the rotation of the unit about the main chain [8].

Around the glass transition temperature, amorphous polymers show remarkable nonlinear viscoelasticity. The MSOR was applied for this subject and it is shown that these nonlinear viscoelasticity can be attributed to the nonlinearity of the G component [10]. Other interesting features of the glassy polymers like physical ageing are under progress.

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Crystal Nucleation in Polymer Glasses

Masayuki Imai, Keisuke Kaji and Toshiji Kanaya

A new finding is reported that the structure formation in the induction period of polymer crystallization involves a spinodal decomposition type of phase separation. This has been revealed for poly(ethylene terephthalate) using a small angle X-ray scattering technique when it was crystallized just above the glass transition temperature T_g from a melt-quenched glass. Further, the depolarized light scattering experiments have clarified that the cause for such phase separation is the local ordering due to parallel orientation of polymer segments before crystallization.

Keywords: Polymer crystallization/ Induction period/ Spinodal decomposition/ Small-angle X-ray scattering/ Depolarized light scattering

A great number of studies have been reported concerning the polymer crystallization, but the mechanism of crystal nucleation, which is one of the most important unsolved problems, has hardly been investigated probably because of the difficulty in finding a clue to solve it. In recent years we have been studying what happens during the induction period before the start of crystallization using a small-angle X-ray scattering (SAXS) and a depolarized light scattering (DPLS) techniques [1–4]. We first found that during the induction period a new SAXS peak appears at a very early stage and grows with time when poly(ethylene terephthalate) (PET) was crystallized from the glassy state just above the glass transition temperature T_g. In this report we will show the importance of this new peak as a clue to understand the nucleation in polymer crystallization.

When a melt-quenched amorphous PET sample was crystallized at 80°C, 5°C above T_g=75°C, the induction period was about 120 min. During this induction period the macroscopic density of the sample did not change and no exotherm was observed, while after the start of crystallization both the density and the isotherm increase rapidly. It was actually confirmed from wide-angle X-ray scattering experiments that these abrupt changes correspond to crystallization. Figure 1 shows the time-resolved SAXS profiles as a function of the length of scattering vector Q in the logarithmic expression. The scattering curve for the melt-quenched sample decreases monotonously with Q. Once the sample is annealed, a

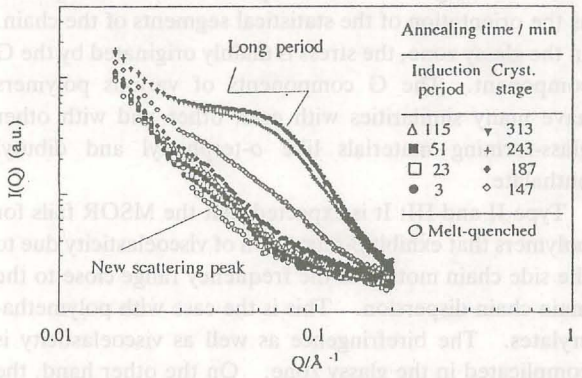

Figure 1. SAXS profiles of PET annealed at 80°C.

FUNDAMENTAL MATERIAL PROPERTIES —Polymer Materials Science—

Scope of Research

The structure and molecular motion of polymer substances are studied mainly using scattering methods such as neutron, X-ray and light with the intention of solving fundamentally important problems in polymer science. The main projects are: the dynamics in disordered polymer materials including low-energy excitation or excess heat capacity at low temperatures, glass transition and local segmental motions; the mechanism of structural development in crystalline polymers from the glassy or molten state to spherulites; formation processes and structure of polymer gels; the structure and molecular motion of polyelectrolyte solutions; the structure of polymer liquid crystals.

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maximum begins to appear at around $Q=0.04\ \text{Å}^{-1}$ and increases in intensity with time. After crystallization this new peak is covered with a well-known long period peak at around $Q=0.07\ \text{Å}^{-1}$, which is due to the alternation of crystalline and amorphous regions. The scattering intensities of the annealed samples from which that of the quenched sample was subtracted are shown in the linear scale in Figure 2. When the scattering intensity at

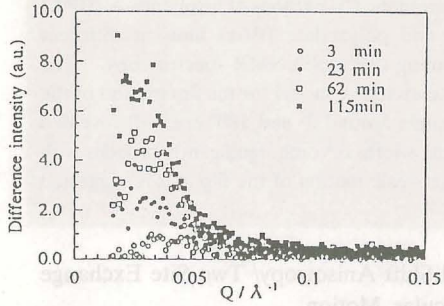

Figure 2. Difference SAXS profiles for the induction period after subtraction of that of the melt-quenched sample.

various Qs was plotted against the annealing time t, two stages were distinguished for each Q. In the early stage until about 20 min the intensity increased exponentially with the time, while in the late stage from 20 to 120 min the increasing rate of intensity considerably slowed down. These two stages are also observed in the time dependence of the peak position Q_m and the peak intensity I_m as shown in Figure 3. In the early stage Q_m

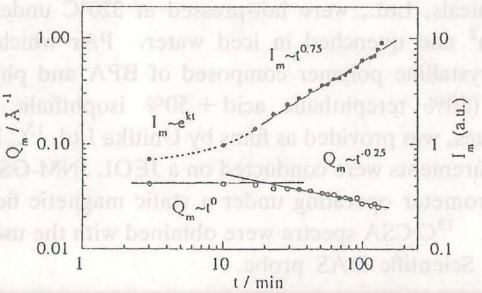

Figure 3. Annealing time dependence of Q_m and I_m.

does not change with the time while I_m increases exponentially. In the late stage the following experimental relations are obtained.

$$Q_m(t)\sim t^{-0.25},\quad I_m(t)\sim t^{0.75} \qquad (1)$$

These features agree well with the scattering behavior in the spinodal decomposition type of phase separation. Thus, the early and late stages can be described in terms of Cahn's linearlized theory and Furukawa's scaling theory, respectively. According to the Cahn's theory, the density fluctuations with a constant wavelength increase in intensity with time, resulting that the scattering intensity $I(Q)$ increases exponentially with time and its peak position does not change. These predictions agree with the above-described experimental results. Furukawa's theory describes that for the late stage the amplitude of density fluctuations reaches the equilibrium value and the characteristic size $R(t)$ of a system grows through the diffusion and reactions of the clusters in the system, keeping a self-similarity. For the three-dimensional system ($d=3$) the time evolution of the intensity function in the late stage then becomes

$$I(Q,t)\sim R^3(t)S(x)\sim Q_m{}^{-3}(t)S(x) \qquad (2)$$

where $x=Q/Q_m(t)$ and $S(x)$ is a universal scaling function which is given by

$$S(x)=x^2/(2+x^6). \qquad (3)$$

This theory assumes that the characteristic size changes following a power law $R(t)\sim t^a$. Then, Q_m and I_m are scaled as

$$Q_m(t)\sim t^{-a},\quad I_m(t)\sim t^b \qquad (4)$$

where $b=3a$ and so $b/a=d=3$. The relations of eq. (4) are fairly in agreement with the experimental results of eq. (1) where $a=0.25$ and $b=0.75$, supporting the above assumption of the power law. In addition the universal scaling function of eq. (3) is plotted in Figure 4 where the

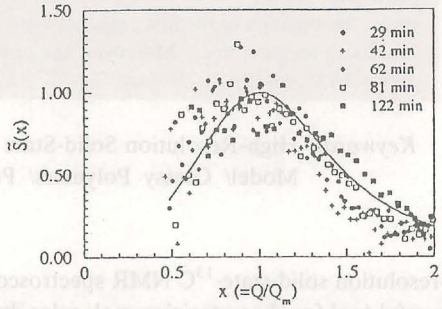

Figure 4. Observed universal scaling function $S(x)$.

function is normalized as $S(1)=1$. Independent of annealing time all the data in the late stage appear to be described by eq. (3). It can therefore be concluded that a kind of spinodal decomposition takes place during the induction period of crystallization. However, as the system investigated here consists of a single component, this conclusion further raises a new problem: what is the cause for such phase separation?

Doi *et al.* presented a kinetic theory of two order parameters, concentration and orientation, for the formation of the liquid crystalline phase of stiff polymers, predicting that the parallel orientation of stiff segments involves spinodal decomposition. In order to confirm this probability depolarized light scattering measurements were carried out. The total integrated intensity (invariant) I_{orient} due to orientation fluctuations increased exponentially in the early stage and then leveled off in the late stage. This shows that the parallel orientation of the segments actually occurs during the induction period.

The adove experimental facts support the Flory's two-step crystallization model of cooperative ordering of the chains in a given region into a parallel alignment without changing intermolecular interactions and subsequent longitudinal adjustment to the more efficient packing of the chain in the parallel state. Our data also show that crystal nuclei do not appear until such local parallel ordering domains grow to a critical size, 85 Å in this case, which is considerably larger than the size of critical nuclei, 14 Å.

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Selective Excitation Switching Angle Sample Spinning ^{13}C NMR Study of the Local Motion of Glassy Polymers

Fumitaka Horii, Takayuki Beppu, Noboru Takaesu and Masato Ishida

Natural abundant ^{13}C chemical shift anisotropy (CSA) spectra of the aromatic CH carbons of bisphenol-A (BPA) residues have been measured for BPA polycarbonate (BPAPC) and polyarylate (PAr) films at different temperatures by the selective excitation switching angle sample spinning (SESASS) NMR spectroscopy. The CSA spectra thus obtained have been analyzed in terms of the two-site exchange model for the flip motion of the phenylene group. In BPAPC and PAr, wide distributions in flip angle around 0° and 180° are well revealed under the situation of the first exchange limit for the flip motion and the widths become significantly broader with increasing temperature. Moreover, the onset of the additional larger-scale motion of the flip axis is suggested above 60°C for PAr.

Keywords: High-Resolution Solid-State ^{13}C NMR/ Chemical Shift Anisotropy/ Two-Site Exchange Model/ Glassy Polymers/ Polycarbonates/ Molecular Motion

High-resolution solid-state ^{13}C NMR spectroscopy is a very powerful tool for characterizing molecular dynamics of glassy polymers. In particular, since the natural abundant ^{13}C nuclei are used in this method, the molecular motions of the respective carbons constituting polymer chains are well analyzed without using any labelling technique. As for the mid-kHz motion, lineshpe analyses of ^{13}C chemical shift anisotropy (CSA) spectra seem to be one of the most suitable ways for glassy polymers. Although many sophisticated methods have been proposed for the measurements of CSA spectra, selective excitation switching angle sample spinning (SESASS) is a very convenient and timesaving method to measure CSA spectra because this is one-dimensional spectroscopy involving the cross polarization (CP), DANTE pulse sequence and SASS.

This report deals with measurements of the CSA spectra of the phenylene carbons of bisphenol-A residues for polycarbonate (BPAPC) or polyarylate (PAr) films at different temperatures by SESASS and analyses of those spectra in terms of the two-site exchange model considering the flip motion of the phenylene group.

BPAPC pellets, which were provided by Teijin Chemicals, Ltd., were hot-pressed at 320°C under 150 kg/cm^2 and quenched in iced water. PAr which is a noncrystalline polymer composed of BPA and phthalic acid (50% terephthalic acid + 50% isophthalic acid) residues, was provided as films by Unitika Ltd. ^{13}C NMR measurements were conducted on a JEOL JNM-GSX200 spectrometer operating under a static magnetic field of 4.7 T. ^{13}C CSA spectra were obtained with the use of a Doty Scientific DAS probe.

FUNDAMENTAL MATERIAL PROPERTIES —Molecular Motion Analysis—

Scope of research

The research activities in this subdivision cover structural studies and molecular motion analyses of polymers and related low molecular weight compounds in the crystalline, glassy, liquid crystalline, and solution states by high-resolution solid-state NMR, dynamic light scattering, electron microscopy, and so on, in order to obtain basic theories for the development of high-performance polymer materials. The processes of biosynthesis, crystallization, and higher-ordered structure formation are also studied for bacterial cellulose.

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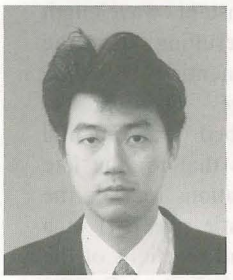

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Figure 1(a) shows 50 MHz CP/MAS ^{13}C NMR spectrum of BPAPC measured at 25°C . Almost no spinning side band appears for the C5 carbon as well as other aromatic and carbonyl carbons at the spinning with 7 kHz. First we have examined the selective observation of the C5 carbon by using the DANTE pulse sequence under the MAS condition. The result is shown in Figure 1(b). Since only the C5 resonance line can be observed, the selective excitation seems to be satisfactorily carried out for the C5 line by DANTE.

Figure 1(c) shows the CSA spectrum of the C5 carbon which was measured by the exact SESASS pulse sequence. The spinning angle $\theta_s=45°$ seems to be suitable for the detection of the CSA with the enough precision. The CSA spectrum thus obtained is scaled along the frequency axis by setting the isotropic resonance center as an origin. In such a case the scaling factor f_s is expressed as $(3\cos^2\theta_s-1)/2$. Considering this factor, the descaled spectrum (Figure 1(d)) has been obtained simply by using the scaling factor $f_s=0.25$. The CSA line shape thus obtained seems to be almost axially symmetric, suggesting the enhanced flip motion of the phenylene group even at room temperature.

The descaled CSA spectra obtained at different temperatures for the C5 carbon were compared with computer-simulated spectra which were obtained by using the two-site exchange model for the phenylene motion. In this case the phenylene group is assumed to undergo the flip motion with a flip angle δ between two sites.

Any simple flip motion including the 180° flip motion is not successful to reproduce the experimental CSA spectra. Therefore, we have introduced wide distributions of the flip angle δ around 0° and 180° assuming Gaussian distribution curves. Here, two distributions in δ indicate two types of flip motions which are allowed between 0° and an angle less than 90° and between 0° and another δ that is described by $90°<\delta<180°$. The simulated spectra are in good accord with the observed spectra at the respective temperatures except for the upfield small deviation at higher temperatures. According to this analysis, the flip frequency κ is found to be in the fast exchange limit ($\kappa>10^5$ Hz), which must be favorable for the detection of the distribution in flip angle. Moreover, the distribution width is increased with increasing temperature and the occurrence of the flip around 180° is also enhanced compared to the case around 0°. The upfield disagreement between the observed and simulated spectra at higher temperatures may suggest the onset of the thermal fluctuation of the flip axis of the phenylene ring.

To estimate the order of the flip frequency of the phenylene motion, the temperature dependency of ^{13}C

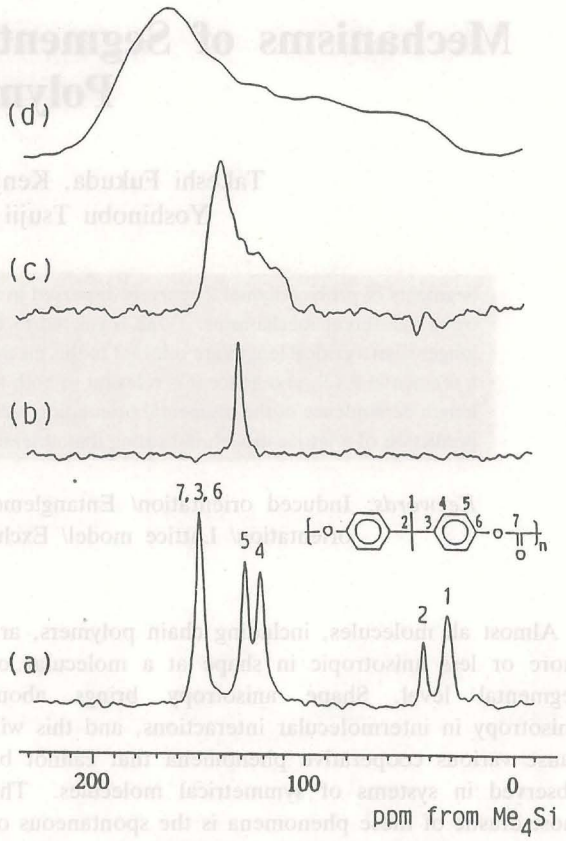

Figure 1. Solid ^{13}C NMR spectra of BPAPC. As for the explanation of each figure, see text.

spin-lattice relaxation times for the C5 carbon of BPAPC has been analyzed by the model-free treatment previously proposed. The simulated results considering two kinds of random motions with different correlation times are in good accord with the observed data. It is, therefore, concluded that the slower motion should be assigned to the flip motion around 180° for the phenylene group, which has the correlation time of about 10^8 Hz at room temperature. On the other hand, the correlation time for the faster motion assigned to the rapid fluctuation around the potential minimum is found to be of the order of 10^{12} Hz.

Similar SESASS measurements have been applied for the aromatic CH carbon of PAr at −30–100°C. The CSA spectra obtained at lower temperatures can be also well analyzed in terms of the two-site exchange model as the case of BPAPC and wider distributions in flip angles are found to exist in PAr compared to the case of BPAPC. Moreover, the phenylene flip axis may undergo additional larger-scale fluctuation above 60°C in this polymer. Further investigations are in progress to characterize the detailed motions even at temperatures near the glass transition temperatures.

Mechanisms of Segmental Orientation in Deformed Polymer Melts

Takeshi Fukuda, Kenji Kawabata, Koji Fujimoto,
Yoshinobu Tsujii and Takeaki Miyamoto

Segments of probe polymer 2 sparsely dispersed in a stretched network of polymer 1 were shown to be oriented by two different mechanisms. One is related to the entanglement interaction, and accordingly probe chains longer than a critical length are relevant to this mechanism. The other mechanism is related to the interaction at a segmental level, and hence it is relevant to both long and short probe molecules. The magnitude and chain-length dependence of the segmental orientation induced by the latter mechanism well agree with the theoretical prediction of a lattice model, indicating that at least an important part of that orientation is driven entropically.

Keywords: Induced orientation/ Entanglement interaction/ Segmental interaction/ Equilibrium orientation/ Lattice model/ Excluded volume interaction

Almost all molecules, including chain polymers, are more or less anisotropic in shape at a molecular or segmental level. Shape anisotropy brings about anisotropy in intermolecular interactions, and this will cause various cooperative phenomena that cannot be observed in systems of symmetrical molecules. The most drastic of these phenomena is the spontaneous or liquid crystalline ordering exhibited by stiff or semiflexible polymers as well as low-mass mesogenic molecules [1]. The effects of anisotropic or orientation-dependent interactions are not usually explicit in flexible polymers and non-mesogenic compounds. However, once the system is made anisotropic by an external force field, for example, the effects are expected to appear explicitly, affecting whatever properties in which orientation matters. In fact, there has been a large body of experimental evidence indicating the existence of orientational correlations in various polymer systems [2].

Theoretically, this problem was first considered by Tanaka and Allen [3] using a lattice model, hence from an entropic point of view, and by Jarry and Monnerie from an enthalpic point of view [4]. We recently extended the Di Marzio lattice model to a multi-component polymer system, and combined it with the modified freely jointed chain (F-chain) to obtain volume-induced orientations in a miscible blends of two polymers of arbitrary chain length and flexibility [5]. This F-chain is equivalent to the wormlike chain with respect to mean dimensions of the chain but somewhat different from that with respect to orientational entropy. For example, the segments of polymer 2 sparsely dispersed in a weakly stretched network of polymer 1 are predicted to be oriented *at equilibrium* by an amount

$$\eta_2/\eta_1=(1/5)x_2(1-n_2^{-1})/(1+x_2n_2^{-1}) \quad (1)$$

ORGANIC MATERIALS CHEMISTRY —Polymeric Materials—

Scope of research

Basic studies have been conducted for better understandings of the structure/property or structure/function relations of polymeric materials and for development of novel functional polymers. Among those have been the studies on (1) the synthesis and properties of cellulose- and oligosaccharide-based functional polymers, e.g., bio-degradable polymers, liquid crystals and polymers of well-defined structure having pendant oligosaccharides, (2) the structure and mechanism of polymer gels and gelation, and (3) various phenomena originating in orientation-dependent interactions in polymer systems.

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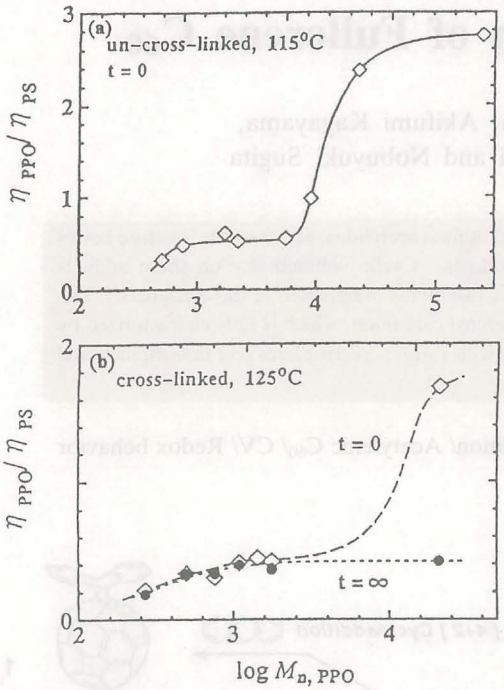

Figure 1. Plot of order parameter ratio η_2/η_1 vs. PPO molecular weight M_n in (a) un-cross-linked PS ($M_n=2.4\times10^5$) and (b) cross-linked PS matrices.

where $\eta=(3/2)\langle\cos^2\theta\rangle-(1/2)$ is the order parameter, $\eta_2=L/D$ and $x_2=q/D$ with L, D, and q being the contour length, diameter, and persistence length of polymer 2.

Experimentally, we have studied cross-linked and un-cross-linked polystyrene (PS) containing a small amount (3 wt-%) of well fractionated poly(2, 6-dimethyl-1, 4-phenylene oxide) (PPO) of various chain lengths [2]. By infrared dichroism (IRD), independent determination of η_1 (PS) and η_2 (PPO) of these miscible polymers is possible, enabling us to make a direct test of Eq. 1. Cross-linked samples were prepared by radical polymerization of styrene by use of divinyl benzene as a cross-linker. The blend film, about 50 μm thick, was uniaxially stretched in a temperature-controlled stretching device to a desired extension ratio λ, and studied by IRD as a function of time t.

At $t=0$, i.e., immediately after the stretching was completed, both PS and PPO segments showed finite orientations η_1 and η_2, and the ratio η_2/η_1 vs. M_2 curves for the un-cross-linked and cross-linked systems were very similar to each other (Fig. 1): as M_2 increased, η_2/η_1 increased at first, approaching a plateau for $10^3\leq M_2\leq 10^4$, where $\eta_2/\eta_1\cong0.5$, and then steeply increased, approaching another plateau, where $\eta_2/\eta_1\gg1$. This enormous increase in η_2/η_1 is ascribed to the *entanglement interaction* of PPO chains with the PS matrix.

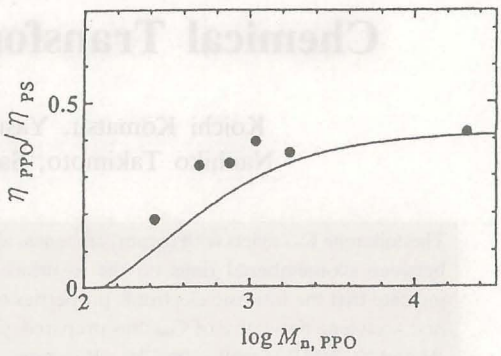

Figure 2. Comparison of the theory (full curve) and the experiment at $t=\infty$. The theoretical curve was obtained from Eq. 1 with the x_2 value of 2.1 estimated from literature data.

Examination of the cross-linked systems, where the PS orientation did not relax owing to the cross-links, has revealed that PPO segments exhibit a finite, unrelaxing orientation even after a long time, giving a constant η_2/η_1 ratio of about 0.4 for $M_2\geq10^3$ (Fig. 1b). This unrelaxing orientation observed after a long time ($t=\infty$) is ascribed to the *segmental orientation* between PPO and PS, and can be well interpreted by Eq.1 with respect to both the magnitude of η_2/η_1 and its chain length dependence (Fig. 2). This indicates that at least an important part of the equilibrium (unrelaxing) orientation of PPO in the oriented PS matrix is driven entropically.

Similar results have been obtained also for cross-linked and un-cross-linked PS containing poly(vinyl methyl ether) (PVME) as a minor component [6]. This system is particularly interesting, because it is a partially miscible one exhibiting an LCST behavior. A preliminary result indicates that the miscibility of PVME in a PS network becomes lowered as the matrix segments are oriented, in line with the theoretical prediction of the same model on which Eq. 1 is based.

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Chemical Transformation of Fullerene C_{60}

Koichi Komatsu, Yasujiro Murata, Akifumi Kagayama,
Naohiko Takimoto, Sadayuki Mori and Nobuyuki Sugita

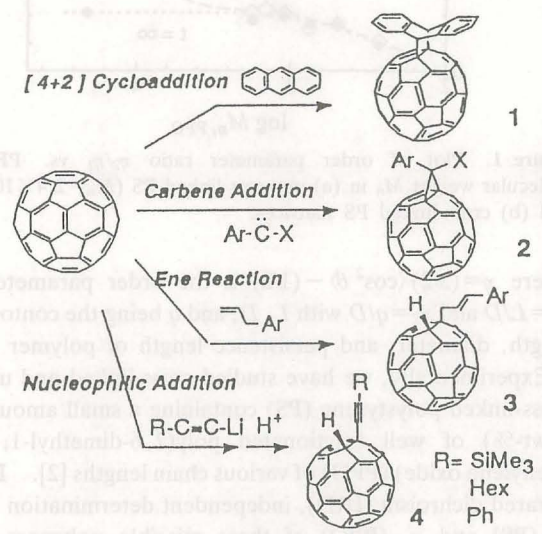
The fullerene C_{60} reacts with dienes, carbenes, allylbenzenes, and lithium acetylides, at one of the juncture bonds between six-membered rings on the π-surface to give 1 : 1 adducts. Cyclic voltammetry on these adducts indicate that the intrinsic electronic properties of original C_{60} are essentially maintained in these adducts. The first acetylene derivative of C_{60} thus prepared gives a stable fullerenyl carbanion, which is fully characterized by ^1H and ^{13}C NMR as well as by CV. Reactions of this carbanion with various electrophiles give new difunctional derivatives.

Keywords: Carbon cluster/ [4+2] addition/ Carbene addition/ Acetylenic C_{60}/ CV/ Redox behavior

Since the successful preparation of fullerene C_{60} in macroscopic amount by Krätschmer and Huffman in 1990, the chemistry on C_{60} has met with explosive development. The chemical transformation of C_{60} is not only intriguing from a purely academic viewpoint but requisite for exploiting the applicability of this totally new carbon allotrope as a functional material.

We have investigated transformation of C_{60} as summarized in Scheme 1, in order to examine the possible intramolecular electronic interaction of an electronegative core of C_{60} with rigidly held π-systems (compound **1**) [1], to introduce a supposedly reactive benzylic C-X bond (compound **2**) [2] and olefinic functionalization (compound **3**) [3] to C_{60}, and to attach a triple bond to the C_{60} π-surface (compound **4**) [4]. All the reactions have been found to take place specifically at one of the thirty π-bonds at the juncture between six-membered rings of C_{60} as judged from the results of the ^{13}C NMR spectral analysis.

The redox behaviors of all the newly synthesized C_{60}



Scheme 1

ORGANIC MATERIALS CHEMISTRY —High-Pressure Organic Chemistry—

Scope of research

Fundamental studies are being made for utilization of high pressure in organic synthesis and for creation of new functional materials with novel structures and properties. The major subjects are: utilization of carbon monoxide and dioxide for organic synthesis; studies on the transition-metal catalyzed photochemical carbonylation; synthetic and structural studies on novel cyclic π-systems; chemical transformation of fullerene C_{60}.

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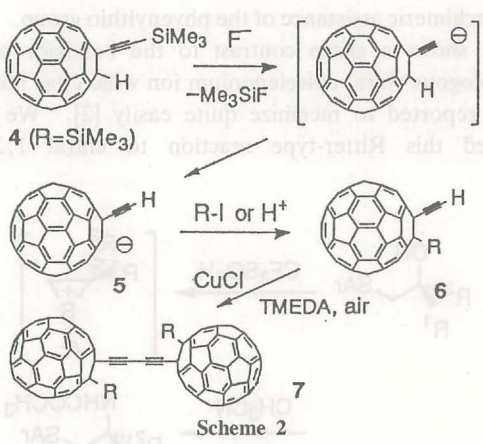
derivatives were examined by cyclic voltammetry (CV). As shown by the typical voltammogram of **2** (Ar=Ph; X=Cl) in Fig. 1, reversible reduction waves are observed at −1.00, −1.44, and −1.97 V vs Ag/Ag^+ together with an irreversible oxidation peak at +1.39 V, which are essentially similar to those of C_{60} itself. These observations clearly indicate that the original electronic properties of C_{60} are retained in these derivatives in spite of partial loss of full π-conjugation on the spherical surface of the fullerene molecule.

Compound **4** is the first C_{60} derivative having a directly attached acetylene functionality. Desilylation of the trimethylsilyl group of **4** ($R=Si(CH_3)_3$) by fluoride ion was found to be immediately followed by proton migration to afford the fullerenyl carbanion **5**, which can be quenched by proton acid or alkyl iodides to give the corresponding difunctional derivatives **6** (Scheme 2). The oxidative coupling of the ethynyl group of **6** gives a new dimer of acetylenic C_{60}, **7**.



Scheme 2

Reflecting the high acidity due to the prominent electronegativity of the C_{60} core, the fullerenyl proton of **4** (R=Hex) is readily abstracted by t-butoxide in THF to give a dark green solution of the stable fullerenyl carbanion **8**, which has a near IR absorption at λ_{max} 990 nm and is fully characterized by ^1H and ^{13}C NMR (28 signals between δ 158.42 and 135.01, together with signals at δ 175.24, 120.99, 86.47, 83.40, 54.61, 32.51, 30.22, 29.85, 23.50, 20.50, and 14.44). The CV on this carbanion in THF demonstrates that the oxidation to the corresponding radical occurs at −0.39 V but this process is not reversible due to rapid dimerization of the radical. The reduction peak of this fullerenyl dimer, which is associated with dissociation to the monomeric anion, is observed at −1.20 V.

The carbanion **8** reacts with various alkyl and acyl halides to afford the 1, 2-bisadducts **9** as shown in Scheme

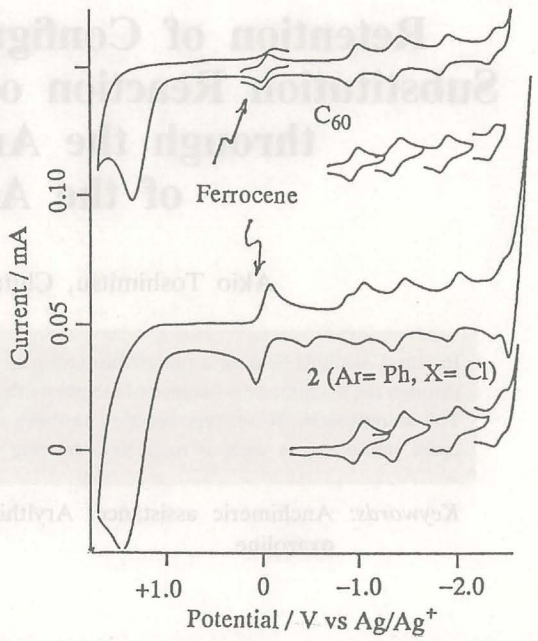
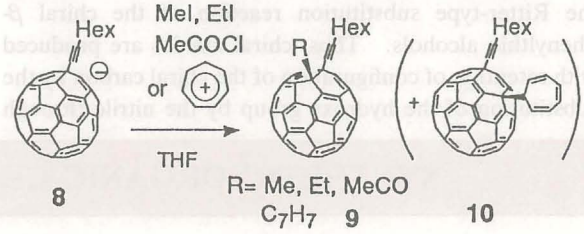


Figure 1. Cyclic voltammograms of C_{60} and of **2** (Ar=Ph, X=Cl) in benzonitrile; scan rate 0.1 $V \cdot s^{-1}$.

3. In contrast, the reaction with the more sterically demanding electrophile such as tropylium ion gives a 1 : 1 mixture of the 1, 2- (**9**) and 1, 4-bisadducts (**10**). These results can be successfully interpreted by theoretical calculations using semi-empirical MO methods. A work is now underway to prepare a polymer-bound C_{60} derivative in collaboration with Professor Miyamoto's group in this institute.



Scheme 3

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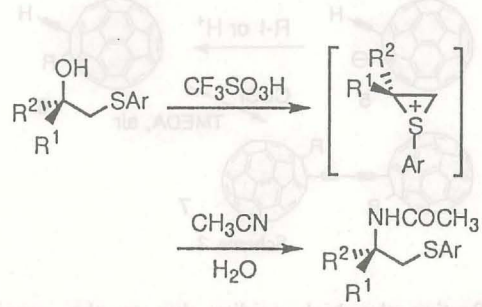
Retention of Configuration in the Ritter-type Substitution Reaction of Chiral β-Arylthio Alcohols through the Anchimeric Assistance of the Arylthio Group

Akio Toshimitsu, Chitaru Hirosawa and Kohei Tamao

In chiral alcohols bearing a phenylthio group at the β carbon atom, the hydroxy group is replaced by nitriles through the anchimeric assistance of the phenylthio group to afford chiral amides with retention of configuration. This stereospecific Ritter-type reaction has been utilized in the conversion of chiral glycidol derivatives to chiral cyclic imino ethers such as oxazolines bearing an arylthio group.

Keywords: Anchimeric assistance/ Arylthio group/ Ritter-type reaction/ Chiral amide/ Chiral oxazoline

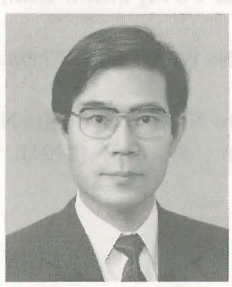
Anchimeric assistance of the arylthio group has been widely observed in the substitution reactions at the carbon atom β to the arylthio group, the three-membered cyclic intermediate being known as an episulfonium ion. Diastereoselectivity, namely the erythro-threo selectivity has been established in the substitution reactions via the episulfonium ion. Enantioselectivity, i.e., the stereochemistry of the substitution reaction at the chiral carbon through the anchimeric assistance of the arylthio group (the stereochemical behavior of a chiral episulfonium ion), however, has not been studied so far [1]. We find that the chiral episulfonium ion does not racemize during the Ritter-type substitution reaction of the chiral β-phenylthio alcohols. Thus, chiral amides are produced with retention of configuration of the chiral carbon by the substitution of the hydroxy group by the nitrile through the anchimeric assistance of the phyenylthio group. This result shows a sharp contrast to the behavior of the homologous chiral episelenonium ion which has recently been reported to racemize quite easily [2]. We have applied this Ritter-type reaction to chiral 1,2-diol



SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CHEMISTRY —Synthetic Design—

Scope of research

(1) Synthesis, structural studies, and synthetic applications of organosilicon compounds, such as pentacoordinated silicon compounds, functionalized silyl anions, and functionalized oligosilanes. (2) Design and synthesis of novel π-conjugated polymers containing silacyclopentadiene (silole) rings, based on new cyclization reactions and carbon-carbon bond formations mediated by the main group and transition metals. (3) Chiral transformations and asymmetric synthesis via organosulfur and selenium compounds, especially via chiral episulfonium and episelenonium ions.



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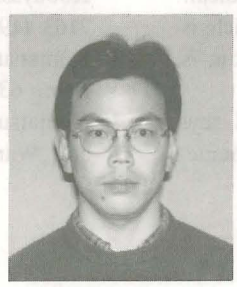

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derivatives bearing the arylthio group to find that the intermediate iminium ion is trapped by the remaining hydroxy group to afford chiral cyclic imino ethers such as oxazolines.

The reaction described herein may be used as a new chiral pool method from readily accessible chiral oxiranes to chiral amine derivatives with retention of configuration of the chiral carbon [3].

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Oligosiloles: First Synthesis Based on a Novel *Endo-Endo* Mode Intramolecular Reductive Cyclization of Diethynylsilanes

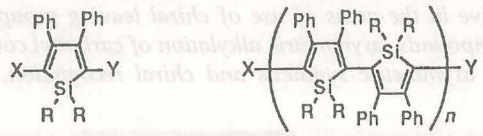
Kohei Tamao and Shigehiro Yamaguchi

A general and versatile synthesis of 2, 5-difunctionalized siloles is developed based on an *endo-endo* mode intramolecular reductive cyclization of diethynylsilanes upon treatment with lithium naphthalenide. With certain functionalized siloles in hand, oligosiloles, from bisiloles to quatersilole, are synthesized by oxidative coupling reaction via higher order cyanocuprates. Structural analysis and electronic properties of the oligosiloles have been investigated by means of X-ray crystallography, NMR studies, and UV-vis spectroscopy.

Keywords: 2, 5-Difunctionalized silole/ Intramolecular reductive cyclization/ Oligosiloles/ Oxidative coupling reaction

Silole (silacyclopentadiene) containing π-conjugated polymers have recently been highlighted as a promising candidate for novel π-electronic materials, because of their anticipated properties such as conductivity, thermochromism, and nonlinear optical properties [1]. Polysiloles, silole-2, 5-linked polymers, may be a center of target. Toward the polysilole synthesis, we succeeded in the first general and versatile synthesis of 2,5-difunctionalized siloles via a conceptually new intramolecular reductive cyclization of diethynylsilanes and the first synthesis of oligosiloles as models of the polysiloles by use of functionalized siloles in hand [2].

Bis(phenylethynyl)silane, $(PhC{\equiv}C)_2SiR_2$ (R=Me, Et, *i*-Pr, and hexyl), underwent intramolecular reductive cyclization in an *endo-endo* mode upon treatment with lithium naphthalenide to form 2, 5-dilithiosiloles **1**. This is the first example of intramolecular reductive cyclization of diynes proceeding in an *endo-endo* mode. The compounds **1** were converted into various 2, 5-difunctionalized siloles, including 2, 5-dibromosilole **2**. 5, 5′-Dibromo-2, 2′-bisilole **4** and 5, 5‴-dibromo-2, 2′ : 5′, 2″ : 5″, 2‴-quatersilole **6**, were prepared by oxidative coupling via higher order cyanocuprate of 2-bromo-5-lithiosilole **3** and 5-bromo-5′-lithio-2, 2′-bisilole **5**, respectively. X-ray crystal structures of the bisiloles show highly twisted arrangements between two silole rings with torsion angle 62–63°. ^{1}H NMR studies on bisiloles show a rapid equilibration between noncoplanar conformers in solution. Despite the noncoplanar arrangement, all of the oligosiloles have unusually long absorption maxima in UV-vis spectra: λ_{max} (nm) in $CHCl_3$; bisilole **4**, 416; quatersilole **6**, 443. This remarkable electronic properties may be ascribed to an inherent unique electronic structures of silole ring. The present investigation on oligosiloles as models of polysiloles have enhanced our interests in the still veiled fascinating polysiloles.



1 (X=Y=Li)
2 (X=Y=Br)
3 (X=Br, Y=Li)
4 (X=Y=Br, n=1)
5 (X=Br, Y=Li, n=1)
6 (X=Y=Br, n=2)

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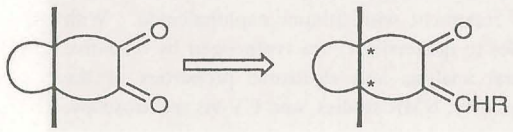
Desymmetrization of meso-Dicarbonyl Compounds by the Horner-Wadsworth-Emmons Reaction

Kaoru Fuji, Kiyoshi Tanaka, Yoshihisa Ohta and Toshiyuki Watanabe

A chiral phosphonoacetate **1** differentiates the enantiotopic carbonyl groups in α-diketones to afford the *Z*- or *E*-olefin as a major product. Enantiomeric excess (ee) was generally high in *Z*-olefins.

Keywords: Asymmetric synthesis/ Horner-Wadsworth reaction/ α-Diketone/ Wittig reaction/ Binaphthol

The olefination of a carbonyl group is an unsuitable reaction for asymmetric synthesis, since it does not create a new sp^3-carbon center. An attractive entry to optically active olefins would be opened, if one of the carbonyl groups of *meso*-diketone is transformed into the carbon-carbon double bond (Scheme I). Here we describe the



Scheme I

realization of this concept by the Horner-Wadsworth-Emmons (HWE) reaction utilizing a chiral phosphonoacetate **1**. Precedents for enantioselective desymmetrization of meso-dicarbonyl compounds include the reduction of cyclic diketones with baker's yeast [1] and intramolecular aldol condensations in the presence of an amino acid [2].

The reaction of α-diketone **2** with the anion of 1 gave the *Z*-isomer **4** with 98% ee in 95% yield along with a small amount (2%) of the corresponding *E*-isomer (~30% ee). The absolute stereochemistry of **4** was unambiguously determined by an X-ray analysis of the amide **5** derived from **4**. Noteworthy features of this reaction include, i) exclusive formation of the *Z*-isomer, which is unusual for the ordinary HWE reaction, and ii) attainment of nearly 100% transfer of chirality from the phosphinate **1** to the *Z*-isomer **4**. Although we have no precise and definite rationale for the extremely high ee of the product **4** at the moment, it is clear that both the geometry of the double bond and the absolute stereochemistry are determined by a combination of the initial exo-attack of the reagent to one of the carbonyl groups of **2**. The high *Z*-selectivity in the HWE reaction could be attributed to an increase in the rate of elimination relative to that of equilibrium between the adduct and the starting material [3].

In Order to extend the scope of this reaction and to shed light on the mechanism, enantioselective olefinations of bicyclic α-diketones **3** and **6–9** were investigated. Preliminary results indicated that the *Z*-isomer was the major product in the 4, 5-substituted ketones **1**, **2**, and **6**

SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CHEMISTRY —Fine Organic Synthesis—

Scope of research

The research interests of the laboratory include the development of new synthetic methodology, molecular recognition, and design and synthesis of biologically active compounds including functionalized DNA oligomers. Programs are active in the areas of use of chiral leaving groups for an asymmetric induction, desymmetrization of symmetrical compounds, asymmetric alkylation of carbonyl compounds based on "memory of chirality", use of binaphthalenes in the asymmetric synthesis and chiral recognition, and untitumor diterpenoids.

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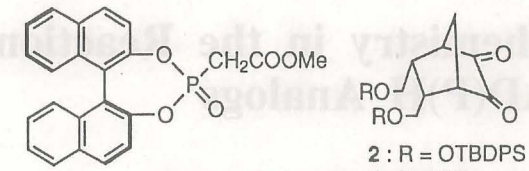
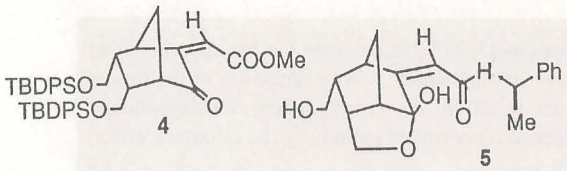




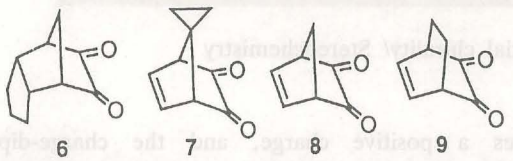


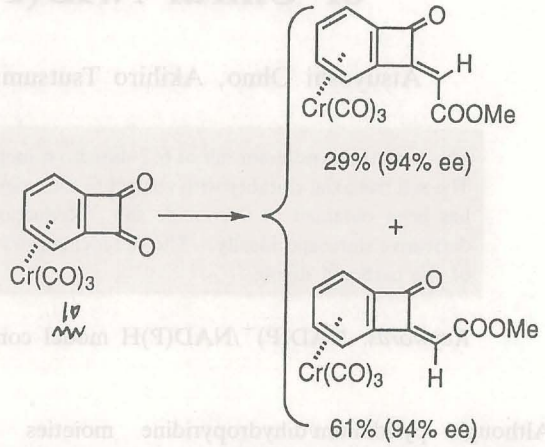
Table. *E*/*Z*-Ratio and Enantiomeric Excess of the Products

Diketone	*E*-isomer		*Z*-isomer	
	yield (%)	ee (%)	yield (%)	ee (%)
2	2	30	95	98
3	7	35	31	83
6	15	0	57	93
7	62	45	35	92
8	58	79	25	97
9	60	75	38	89

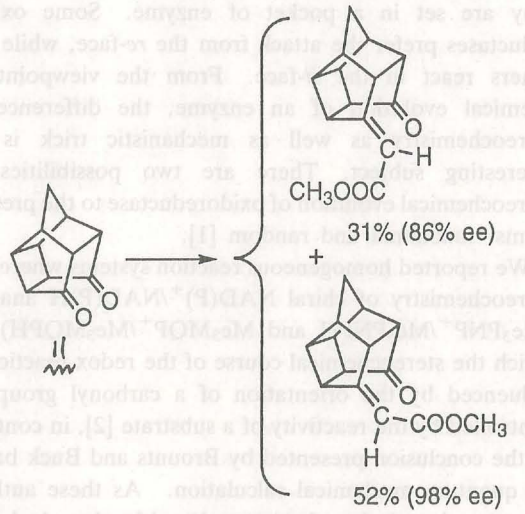
while the E-isomer was the major in $\Delta^{4,5}$-series **7–9**. The ee was generally high for *Z*-isomer (83–98% ee).

Interestingly, the phosphonate reagent 1 could discriminate the carbonyl group of a chromium complex 10 and γ-diketone 11 to afford *Z*- and *E*-isomers with high ee (Schemes II and III). The *Z*-isomer was the major product in both cases.

In conclusion, enantioselective desymmetrization of α-dicarbonyl compounds by the HWE reaction was realized for the first time. The present approach offers a simple and versatile method for the enantioselective construction of the α,β-unsaturated γ-ketoesters, which can serve as a starting material for the synthesis of optically active natural and unnatural compounds because of a highly reactive double bond.



Scheme II



Scheme III

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Electronically Controlled Stereochemistry in the Reaction of Chiral NAD(P)$^+$/NAD(P)H Analogs

Atsuyoshi Ohno, Akihiro Tsutsumi, Yasushi Kawai and Norimasa Yamazaki

The *N*-methylpyridinium salt of 6, 7-dihydro-6-methyl-5-oxopyridino[3, 2-*d*]-2-benzazepin has been synthesized. The salt has axial chirality with respect to the orientation of the carbonyl dipole. An enantiomer of the cation has been obtained as the iodide salt. Reduction of the salt results in the corresponding dihydropyridine derivative stereospecifically. The stereochemistry of the reduction is controlled entirely by the electronic effect of the carbonyl dipole.

Keywords: NAD(P)$^+$/NAD(P)H model compound/ Axial chirality/ Stereochemistry

Although pyridinium/dihydropyridine moieties in NAD(P)$^+$/NAD(P)H-coenzymes are achiral, *re*- and *si*-faces of the molecules are recognized by a substrate when they are set in a pocket of enzyme. Some oxidoreductases prefer the attack from the *re*-face, while the others react in the *si*-face. From the viewpoint of chemical evolution of an enzyme, the difference in stereochemistry as well as mechanistic trick is an interesting subject. There are two possibilities in stereochemical evolution of oxidoreductase to the present forms: functional and random [1].

We reported homogeneous reaction systems where the stereochemistry of chiral NAD(P)$^+$/NAD(P)H analogs (Me_3PNP^+/Me_3PNPH and Me_3MQP^+/Me_3MQPH), in which the stereochemical course of the redox reaction is influenced by the orientation of a carbonyl group, is controlled by the reactivity of a substrate [2], in contrast to the conclusion presented by Brounts and Buck based on quantum mechanical calculation. As these authors have mentioned, the substrate assigned for the calculation carries a positive charge, and the charge-dipole interaction appears to be important in these calculations when the carbonyl dipole is *syn* to the reacting hydrogen. Since the stereochemistry observed in these organic systems is exactly parallel to those of enzymatic systems classified by Nambiar *et al.* [3], we studied the mechanism for stereochemical control in this and similar systems extensively and came to a conclusion that the interaction at the ground state is quite important [4].

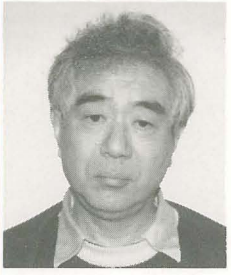
In order to obtain closer analog of NAD(P)$^+$/NAD(P)H coenzymes for testing the orientational effect of the carbonyl group more directly, we synthesized an *N*-methylpyridinium salt of 6, 7-dihydro-6-methyl-5-oxopyridino [3, 2-*d*]-2-benzazepin ($MeMPA^+$) and its dihydropyridine derivative (MeMPAH). Unfortunately, conformational stability of $MeMPA^+I^-$ is not sufficient, and the optically active enantiomer of this salt racemizes at room temperature easily.

The ^{1}H NMR spectrum of MeMPAH in CD_3CN shows completely separated signals arising from two methylene

BIOORGANIC CHEMISTRY —Physical Bioorganic Chemistry—

Scope of research

Biochemical reactions are studied from the viewpoint of physical organic chemistry. Namely, the reaction mechanism and stereochemistry of NAD-dependent oxidoreductases are explored. Stereospecific redox transformations mediated by certain biocatalysts such as microbes, enzymes, cultured tissues are also studied. The results will be applied to develop new organic reactions.



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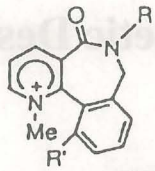
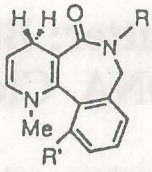


R=Me, R′=H : MeMPA$^+$
R=tBu, R′=H : BuMPA$^+$
R=Me, R′=Me : 3Me-MeMPA$^+$



R=Me, R′=H : MeMPAH
R=tBu, R′=H : BuMPAH
R=Me, R′=Me : 3Me-MeMPAH

mprotons at the C_4-position (*syn* and *anti* to the carbonyl oxygen). Therefore, the stereochemistry associated with the reduction of MeMPA$^+$ with a deuterated reagent can be monitored quite easily. The results are summarized in Table 1 together with those of BuMPA$^+$. It is interesting to note that a (net) hydride originating from BNAH or its analog attacks MeMPA$^+$ from the side of the pyridinium ring where the carbonyl oxygen lies, even though this is the more sterically hindered face. Thus, the stereochemistry of the reaction cannot be explained as a steric effect, and there is no doubt that the carbonyl dipole or an electronic effect plays an important role in determining the stereochemical outcome of the reaction. The stereochemical result of the reduction with sodium dithionite in D_2O affords a *syn*/*anti* ratio of 50/50, which is different from those with BNAH and its analogs. However, we must point out the possibility that the compound has undergone racemization during the processes of isolation and spectroscopy. Indeed, a preliminary result from the reduction of 6, 7-dihydro-6-methyl-5-oxopyridino[3, 2-*d*]-2-(3-methylbenz) azepin (3Me-MeMPA$^+$), the conformation of which is stable at room temperature, in contrast to the unstability of those MeMPA$^+$ and BuMPA$^+$, with sodium dithionite has revealed that the *syn*/*anti* ratio is 80/20. Further investigation is necessary before a conclusion is formed on the stereochemical difference between hot and cold reducing agents.

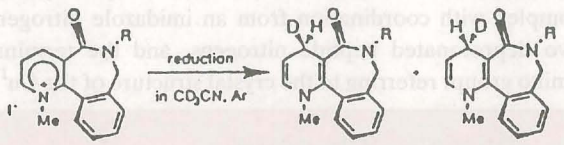
It has been proposed that the carbamoyl moiety in an NADH analog feces a polar side chain of the substrate or oxidizing agent at the transition state of a homogeneous reaction [5]. Magnesium ion promotes this face-to-face interaction by coordinating on itself both reducing and oxidizing agents. Not only is the stereochemistry improved by the sandwich-like interaction of magnesium ion, but the reaction rate is also increased by its catalytic effect. The present reaction, however, is retarded by the presence of magnesium ion, which is quite reasonable because one of the agents is an onium, and it is highly plausible that a cationis hardly coordinated on a cationic magnesium ion. Thus, a binary complex between the reducing and oxidizing agents is a plausible intermediate in the present reaction even in the presence of magnesium ion.

The fact that both (4*R*)- and (4*S*)-Me$_2$PNPD afford the same *syn*/*anti* ratio within experimental error confirms the idea that face-to-face interaction between the carbonyl group in the onium and the one in the reducing agent is important at the transition state of the reaction as proposed previously.

To our best knowledge, MeMPA$^+$/MeMPAH system is the first example of molecular asymmetry stemming from the orientation of the carbonyl group only and resolved to each enantiomer.

The present result strongly supports the possibility of functional model for chemical evolution of an enzyme, where it is predicted that NAD(P)$^+$/NAD(P)H coenzymes themselves can induce chirality into an achiral substrate during a redox reaction without stereochemical assistance of a protein [6].

Table 1. Reduction of Racemic Mixture of MeMPA$^+$ and BuMPA$^+$ [a]



or the other enantiomer — or the other enantiomer *syn* — or the other enantiomer *anti*

NAD$^+$-Analog	Time *h*	Reducing Reagent	Stereochemistry[b,c] *syn* : *anti*
MeMPA$^+$	1.0	$Na_2S_2O_4/D_2O$	50 : 50
(R=Me)	39[d]	BNAH-4, 4-d_2	65 : 35
	1.5	(*R*)-Me$_2$PNPH-4-*d*	58 : 42
	1.5	(*S*)-Me$_2$PNPH-4-*d*	60 : 40
BuMPA$^+$	1.0	$Na_2S_2O_4/D_2O$	51 : 49
(R=tBu)	1.5	(*R*)-Me$_2$PNPH-4-*d*	70 : 30
	1.5	(*S*)-Me$_2$PNPH-4-*d*	69 : 31

a: About 20% of MeMPAD or BuMPAD produced reacts with MeMPA$^+$ or BuMPA$^+$, respectively, yielding 4, 4-dihydro and 4, 4-dideuterio compounds. b: Relative to the carbonyl oxygen. c: Estimated error is about ±3 for all numbers. d: Reaction at 35°C.

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A Novel Zinc Finger-Based DNA Cutter: Biosynthetic Design and Highly Selective DNA Cleavage

Makoto Nagaoka, Masaki Hagihara, Jun Kuwahara, and Yukio Sugiura

In this communication, we describe the design, synthesis and testing of a novel zinc finger-based DNA cutter. Transcription factor Sp1 has three tandem repeats of a Cys_2His_2-type zinc finger motif and specifically binds to GC box DNA. Herein, an Sp1 derivative with an attached Ni-based DNA cleavage unit (Gly-Gly-His) has been created. In the presence of magnesium monoperoxyphthalate, the Ni (II)-coordinated zinc finger protein, designated Sp1GGH, binds to GC box and cleaves a restriction fragment at essentially a single site near the recognition sequence. This ligand which simultaneously binds in both major and minor grooves appears to bridge across the sugar-phosphate backbone. The result is of special interest because of the potential versatility of zinc finger proteins in recognizing different DNA sequences. This work is pertinent to the design of the novel artificial restriction enzyme based on the zinc finger motif applicable to chromosome mapping and sequencing.

Keywords: Zinc finger/ DNA cleavage/ Nuclease/ Transcription factor/ Sequence specificity

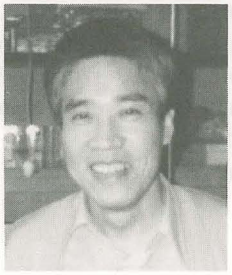
Conversion of a DNA-binding protein to a DNA-cleaving molecule by attachment of a metal-chelating ligand is one of the most versatile methods for affinity cleaving. These chimeric proteins have largely utilized helix-turn-helix or b-zip-type motifs and interacted with DNA as a dimer. Therefore, their target sites are limited to palindromic base sequences with a dyad or a pseudodyad axis. On the other hand, DNA sequences recognized by Cys_2His_2-type zinc finger proteins are almost asymmetric because of their monomeric binding mode. We report here the design and function of a new DNA-cleaving metalloprotein consisting of the zinc finger motif.

Primary sequence of the zinc finger-based DNA cutter (designated Sp1GGH) comprising two functional domains is shown in Figure 1. The DNA-binding domain contains the C-terminal region (residues 529–696) of transcription factor Sp1 bearing three contiguous repeats of the Cys_2His_2-type zinc finger motif, which recognizes an asymmetric decanucleotide with consensus sequence 5′-(G/T)GGGCGG(G/A)(G/A)(C/T)-3′. Each zinc finger domain coordinates a Zn (II) in a tetrahedral complex. In an effort to give DNA-cleaving activity to zinc finger protein, the tripeptide Gly-Gly-His (GGH) was attached to the N-terminus of the DNA-binding domain because of the availability of a genetic engineering method. The GGH segment originally derived from the copper-binding domain of serum albumin is believed to bind Ni (II) in a 1 : 1 square-planar complex with coordination from an imidazole nitrogen, two deprotonated peptide nitrogens, and the terminal amino group, referring to the crystal structure of the Cu^{II}-

BIOORGANIC CHEMISTRY —Bioactive Chemistry—

Scope of research

The major goal of our laboratory is to elucidate the molecular basis of the activity of various bioactive substances by biochemical, physicohemical, and synthetic approaches. These include studies on the mechanism of sequence-specific DNA cleavage by antitumor or carcinogenic molecules, probing the DNA fine structure by various chemicals, studies on the DNA recognition of Zinc-finger proteins, construction of artificial resriction enzyme, and model study on the cooperative mechanism of DNA binding by dimeric peptides. Also studied are the design and synthesis of functional molecules that effectively regulate the intracellular signal transduction or that applicable to fluorescence detection of DNA.



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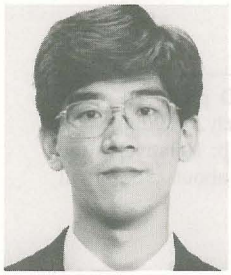

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GGH complex. The Ni (II) complex of the peptide ligand attached to the DNA-binding protein can successfully cut DNA in the presence of peracide. The amino terminus of the GGH segment must be a primary amine, although all bacterially expressed proteins have methionine residues on their N-termini. This problem can be overcome by incorporation of the recognition sequence IEGR of blood coagulation factor (factor Xa) preceding the GGH segment. Repeated dialysis of Sp1GGH against buffers containing different concentrations of metals enables selective binding of Zn (II) in the finger region and of Ni (II) in the GGH segment, respectively, reflecting inherent metal preference of two functional domains. It has been confirmed that the three-finger region of Sp1 binds three Zn (II) ions. Incorporation of the GGH segment onto the N-terminal region of Sp1 presumably does not affect the binding geometry of the three-finger domain, because extension of 12 amino acid residues from the N-terminus of Sp1 (167*) has shown the exact same methylation interference pattern as that for the shorter form, Sp1 (167*) [1].

In the presence of magnesium monoperoxyphthalate (100 mM), quite specific cleavage of DNA occured predominantly at two cytosine bases on both strands with single-base specificity. Cutting at the cytosine on the guanine-rich strand (G-strand) was much stronger than that for the other cytosine base on the opposoite cytosine-rich strand (C-strand) (Figure 2). Termini at the cleavage sites appear to be 3′-phosphate groups. The remarkably restricted range of cleavage at the single-base position suggests that a nondiffusible oxidant might be generated by the Ni-GGH complex in the minor groove. The facts show that orientation of the peptide backebone in Sp1 is antiparallel to the primarily interacting strand (G-strand). The cleavage center for the above two bases was 4 bp apart from the 3′ end of GC box on the G-strand.

The 3′-staggered cutting pattern clearly demonstrates that the cleavage event occurs in the minor groove of DNA, and thus the Ni-GGH domain of Sp1GGH appears to be situated in the minor groove. In contrast, previous studies 2 have shown that the three-finge domain of Sp1 contacts with guanine bases in the major groove. The Ni-GGH domain attached to the N-terminal arm of Hin recombinase (139–190) also shows the 3′-staggered cleavage pattern. Indeed, the homeodomains and Hin recombinase make base contacts in both grooves, with the helix-turn-helix region in the major groove of DNA and the N-terminal arm in the adjacent minor groove. Two functional domains of Sp1GGH are spanned by seven amino acid residues (GGHGDPGKKKQHIC). Given that the N-terminal linker region adopts an extended, flexible conformation in a manner similar to the conformation of the N-terminal arm of the homeo-domains, the linker region can bridge across the sugar-phosphate backbone of DNA and permits the Ni-GGH domain to locate at the cleavage center in the minor groove. The finding that the N-terminal finger 1 of Sp1 makes loose contacts with DNA might reinforce our explanation [2].

Tandemly repeated structures of multiple finger modules and asymmetry of the recognition base sequences are notable features of the Cys_2His_2-type zinc finger proteins. The modular structure revealed by the crystal structure of the three-finger protein Zif268-DNA complex, in which the single finger domain strictly recognizes three base pairs, sheds light on the great versatility of the Cys_2His_2-type zinc finger proteins in terms of designing DNA-binding protein with novel specificities. It might be possible to recognize any desired sequence by combination of different finger motifs. Our work is pertinent to the design of the novel artificial restriction enzyme based on the zinc finger motif applicable to chromosome mapping and sequencing.

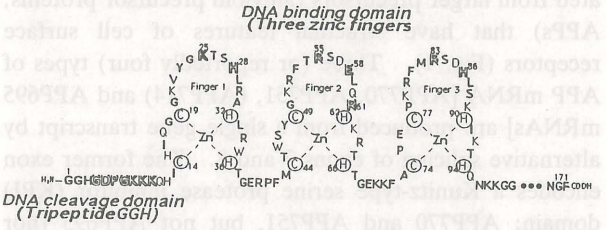

Figure 1. Schematic representation of Sp1GGH. Amino acid residues of Sp1GGH are indicated by one-letter abbreviations and numbered from the amino terminus. The tripeptide GGH, the linker region, and the amino acid relevant to specific base contact are represented as bold, outlined, and shadowed types, respectively.

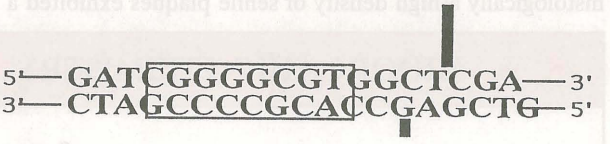

Figure 2. Histograms of cleavage sites in GC box DNA sequence based on densitometric analysis of the gel autoradiograms. Top and bottom sequences show G-and C-strands, respectively. The box indicates the GC box, and the length of bars represents the extent of cleavage. Relative extent of cleavage was estimated by the intensity of autoradiograms.

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Molecular Etiology of Alzheimer's Disease: Aberrant Splicing of APP Gene Transcript and Linkage to Apolipoprotein ε4 Allele

Seigo Tanaka and Kunihiro Ueda

Aberration of alternative splicing of amyloid precursor protein (APP) gene transcript was found in AD brains, which may cause an imbalance between protease(s) and inhibitor, and possibly lead to deposition of amyloid as a result of incomplete digestion of APP. The ε4 allele of apolipoprotein E (APOE) gene was found more frequently in late-onset cases of AD than in control, indicating that apolipoprotein E4 is a risk factor of AD.

Keywords: Amyloid precursor protein/ Alternative splicing/ Aging/ Apolipoprotein E

Alzheimer's disease (AD) is one of the most common cause of dementia, and pathologically characterized by the deposition of βA4 protein in senile plaque cores and cerebral vessels as amyloid. The βA4 protein is generated from larger precursors (amyloid precursor proteins; APPs) that have structual features of cell surface receptors (Fig. 1). Three (or reportedly four) types of APP mRNA [APP770, APP751, (APP714) and APP695 mRNAs] are produced from a single gene transcript by alternative splicing of exons 7 and 8. The former exon encodes a Kunitz-type serine protease inhibitor (KPI) domain; APP770 and APP751, but not APP695 (nor APP714), have this KPI domain in the extra-cellular region. Our previous study [1] showed that the proportion of APP770 mRNA (or APP770 mRNA+ APP751 mRNA) is higher in the brain of AD than in control, particularly in the cerebral cortex and hippocampus. Additionally, AD patients showing histologically a high density of senile plaques exhibited a high ratio of (APP770 mRNA+APP751 mRNA)/ APP695 mRNA.

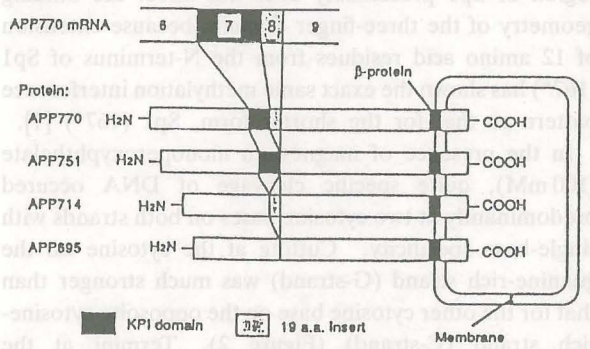

Figure 1. Structures of APP770 mRNA and four types of APPs that have structual features of cell surface receptors. The number of each domain corresponds to that of exon in the APP gene. Exon 7 encodes the KPI domain.

In this study, we analysed, by the method of RNase protection assay, the proportion of APP mRNAs in

BIOORGANIC CHEMISTRY —Molecular Clinical Chemistry—

Scope of research

This laboratory was founded in 1994, aiming at linkage between chemical / molecular sciences and basic / clinical medicine. Thus, our research effort is focused on elucidation of patho-physiological significance of various bioreactions, such as poly(ADP-ribosyl)ation of nuclear proteins and alternative splicing of amyloid precursor protein gene transcript, in etiology of diseases, such as malignancies and Alzheimer's disease. Gene diagnosis, particularly its laboratory technology and application to pathogenic genes, is another subject of our current research.

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various neurological disorders with special reference to aging. We found that the ratio of (APP770 mRNA+APP751 mRNA)/APP695 mRNA increased approximately 1.5-fold in the frontal cortex of AD compared with other neurodegenerative or cerebrovascular disorders [2] (Fig. 2). Furthermore, we found a positive correlation between the ratio (y) and age (x) both in AD and non-AD groups (Fig. 3). The relationship between the ages of AD (x_{AD}) and non-AD ($x_{non\text{-}AD}$) giving the same ratio was $x_{AD}=0.8x_{non\text{-}AD}-10.2$, indicating that the AD brain reached the same ratio of KPI-harboring to lacking APP mRNAs more than 20 years earlier than the non-AD brain in senescence. This age-related change of APP mRNAs proportion is prominent in the gray matter of cerebral cortex, where senile plaques abound, compared with the white matter [3]. These findings led us to the idea that an imbalance between protease(s) and inhibitor, caused by the aberrant splicing of APP gene transcript, may perturb normal degradation of APPs, thereby leading to deposition of βA4 protein as amyloid. The proportion of APP mRNAs may serve as a molecular index of brain aging or a marker of AD.

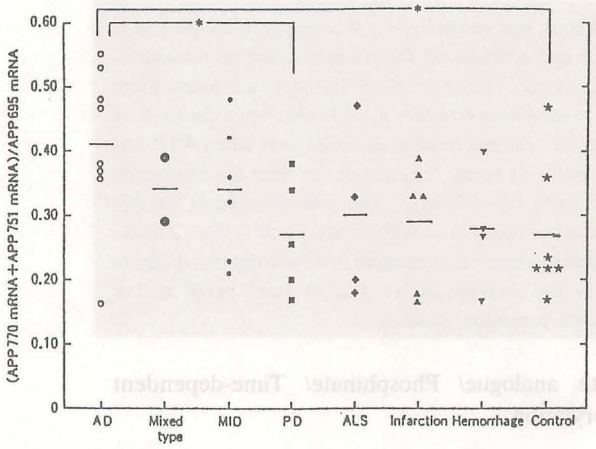

Figure 2. The ratio of (APP770 mRNA+APP751 mRNA)/APP695 mRNA in the frontal cortex in various neurological disorders and control. MID: multi-infarct dementia, PD: Parkinson's disease, ALS: amyotrophic lateral sclerosis.
* $p<0.05$ (Student's t-test).

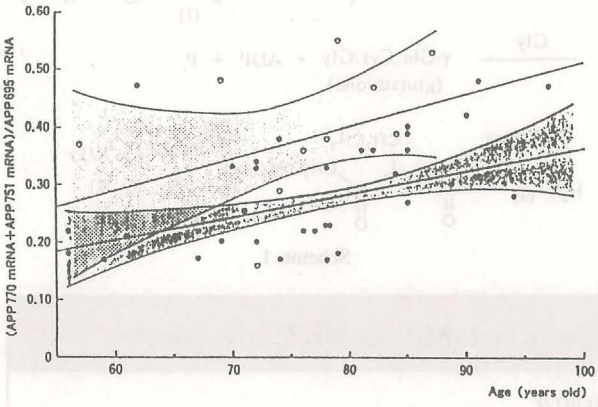

Figure 3. Correlation between the ratio of (APP770 mRNA+APP751 mRNA)/APP695 mRNA in the frontal cortex and age. The regression line for AD group (o, $n=10$) is $y=0.005x+0.014$ ($r=0.372$), and that for non-AD group (*, $n=33$) is $y=0.004x-0.037$ ($r=0.486$). The ≥90% confidence areas are indicated with shadowing. The AD group includes AD and mixed-type dementia.

Apolipoprotein E (apoE) is a structual component of chylomicron and lipoproteins and plays an important role in lipid metabolism. There are three major isoforms, referred to as apoE2, E3 and E4, that are encoded by ε2, ε3 and ε4 alleles, respectively, of a single gene located on the long arm of chromosome 19. The ε4 allele was reported to be associated with late-onset familial and sporadic ADs in the United States [4]. In this study, we analysed apoE genotypes in Japanese cases of sporadic AD by using PCR (polymerase chain reaction) coupled with RFLP (restriction fragment length polymorphism). We found a significant increase in the frequency of ε4 allele in late-onset cases (0.25), but not in early-onset ones (0.04), compared with control (0.09) [5]. The ε4 allele frequency was not so high among Japanese AD patients as reported for Caucasians, which could explain the relatively lower morbidity from AD in Japan. Thus, the apoE ε4 allele appears to serve as a risk factor of AD.

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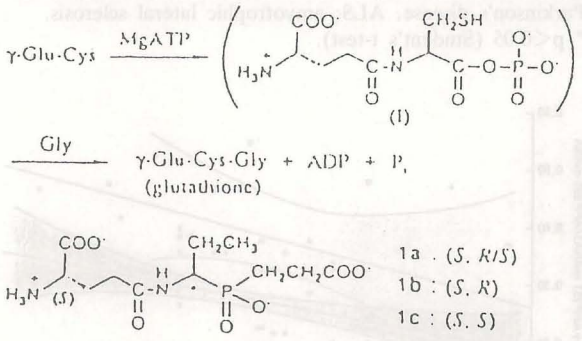
Mechanism-Based Inactivation of Glutathione Synthetase by Phosphinic Acid Transition-State Analogue

Jun Hiratake, Hiroaki Kato, and Jun'ichi Oda

A potent and time-dependent inactivator of glutathione synthetase was synthesized. According to the proposed reaction mechanisms of glutathione synthetase, we designed and synthesized the phosphinate-type transition-state analogue **1**. The (*S*, *R*)-isomer of **1** having the same relative configurations as γ-Glu-L-Cys was found to be a potent and time-dependent inactivator of this enzyme with an inhibition constant K_i of 21 nM, while the (*S*, *S*)-**1** related to γ-Glu-D-Cys was practically inactive. The time-dependent inactivation occurred only when ATP was present, with the onset rate of inactivation (k_{on}=8.29 $sec^{-1} mM^{-1}$) being 75-times slower than the enzymatic reaction, and the inactivated enzyme slowly regained its activity ($t_{1/2}$=53 hr). The molecular basis for this inactivation was probed by an X-ray crystallography of the enzyme complexed with (*S*, *R*)-**1** and ATP. The X-ray diffraction analysis has shown that a mechanism-based inactivation was operative in which the phosphinate oxygen (P-O^-) of **1** was phosphorylated by ATP within the enzyme active site to form ADP and a phosphorylated **1** which is highly analogous to the proposed transition state.

Keywords: Glutathione synthetase/ Transition-state analogue/ Phosphinate/ Time-dependent inactivation/ Mechanism-based phosphorylation

Glutathione synthetase (GSHase, EC 6.3.2.3), catalyzing the ligation of γ-Glu-Cys and glycine with the aid of ATP, is a key enzyme in glutathione biosynthesis. The detailed reaction mechanisms, however, are yet to be well understood, although the X-ray crystal structure of this enzyme has recently been defined [1]. In the light of mechanistically well-studied other ligases such as glutamine synthetase [2] or D-Ala–D-Ala ligase [3], the reaction catalyzed by GSHase is thought to proceed through the initial formation of a putative acyl phosphate intermediate (I), followed by nucleophilic attack of glycine to yield glutathione, ADP and inorganic phosphate (Scheme 1).



Scheme 1

MOLECULAR BIOFUNCTION —Functional Molecular Conversion—

Scope of research

Our research aims are to analyze structure-function relationships of biocatalysts in combination with organic chemistry, structural biology and computer science, and to apply biocatalysts to stereospecifc organic sysnthesis. Major subjects are the design and preparation of antibodies catalyzing stereoselective reactions, the reaction mechanisms of glutathione synthetase from E. coli with static and time-resolved X-ray crystallography, the mode of action of lipase-activating protein, crystallographic analysis of asparagine synthetase and γ-L-glutamyl-L-cystein synthetase, and creation of enzymatic reaction database and development of algorithms for protein sequence analysis.

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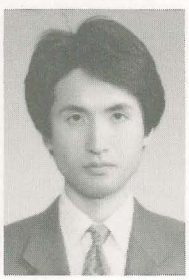

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We therefore designed the transition-state analogue **1** in which the C-terminal carboxyl group is replaced by a tetrahedral phosphinyl group with a 2-carboxyethyl moiety mimicking the incoming glycine, and used the phosphinate **1** to probe the reaction mechanisms of this enzyme. Starting with racemic, (*R*)-, and (*S*)-1-(amino-propyl)phosphinic acid derivative [4], the diastereomeric mixture (*S*, *R*/*S*)-**1a** and each diastereomer (*S*, *R*)-**1b** and (*S*, *S*)-**1c** were synthesized.

The phosphinate **1a** was found to be a remarkably potent inactivator of GSHase. Treatment of GSHase with **1a** resulted in time-dependent inactivation of the enzyme as shown by the progress curves (Figure 1). Interestingly, no inactivation was observed without ATP, whereas complete inactivation resulted when both **1a** and ATP were present.

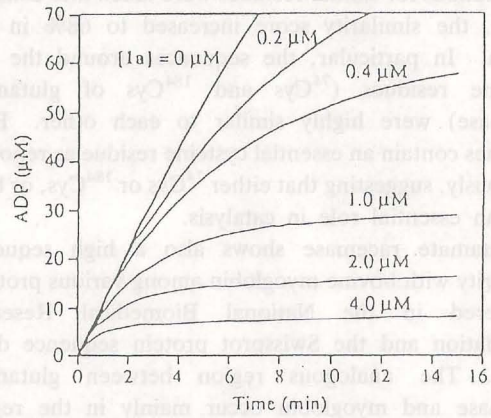
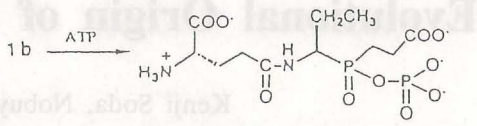


Figure 1. Progress curves for the inactivation of GSHase by **1a**. The reaction was initiated by adding enzyme to an assay mixture containing γ-Glu-Cys (0.2 mM), Gly (15 mM), ATP (5 mM) and **1a** (0.2–4 μM) in 50 mM Tris-HCl (pH 7.5) at 37°C.

The inactivated enzyme slowly regained its activity ($t_{1/2}$=53 hr) when incubated for several days, but not within a steady-state time scale, thus the inhibition being practically irreversible. The onset rate of inactivation (k_{on}) [5] was calculated from the progress curves and was found to be 8.29 $s^{-1}mM^{-1}$ with **1a**. This value, compared with the kinetic constants for γ-Glu-Cys [k_0/K_m=625 $s^{-1}mM^{-1}$], means that the inactivation process is 75 times slower than the enzymatic reaction. Steady-state kinetic analysis revealed that the inhibition was competitive with γ-Glu-Cys, with the inhibition constant K_i being 53 nM with **1a**. As expected, the (*S*, *R*)-**1b** having the same relative configuration as γ-Glu-L-Cys was found to be an extremely potent and time-dependent inactivator (K_i=21 nM), whereas the (*S*, *S*)-isomer **1c** related to D-Cys showed only 18% inhibition at 39 mM.

The molecular basis for the time- and ATP-dependent inactivation by **1** was examined. Considering that the enzyme inactivation was observed only when both ATP and phosphinate **1** were present, the inhibition pattern is most likely to reflect a mechanism-based phosphorylation of the phosphorus oxyanion (PO^-) of **1b** by ATP within the enzyme active site.



If this is the case, then the tightly bound phosphorylated inhibitor **1b** and ADP should be visible with an X-ray diffraction analysis of GSHase complexed with **1b** and ATP. This in fact proved to be the case: the electron density map around the active site has clearly shown that the γ-phosphate of ATP has been transferred to the inhibitor phosphorus oxyanion (PO^-) to form a phosphorylated **1b** and ADP within the enzyme active site (Figure 2). Since the phosphorylated **1b** is highly analogous to the proposed transition state, the phosphinate **1** serves as an excellent probe for defining what the real transition state is like and how this enzyme stabilizes it to facilitate the reaction.

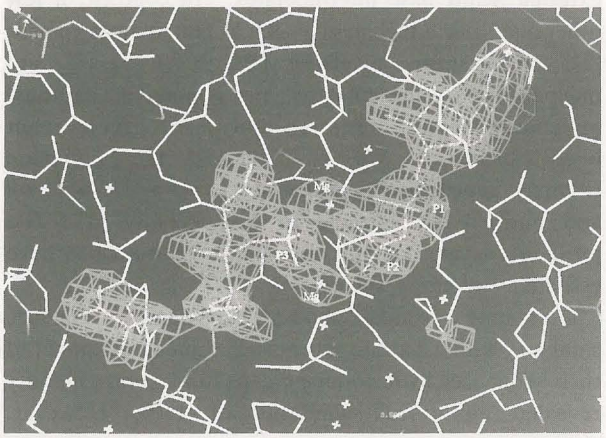


Figure 2. The F_o–F_c electron density surface of the phosphorylated phosphinate **1b** and MgADP, superimposed with refined structure of the active site region. The contributions of the phosphorylated **1b** and MgADP were omitted from the F_c calculation. The contour level is 3.5σ.

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Evolutional Origin of Bacterial Glutamate Racemase

Kenji Soda, Nobuyoshi Esaki and Tohru Yoshimura

Glutamate racemase (EC 5.1.1.3), an enzyme of microbial origin, shows significant sequence similarity with mammalian myoglobins, in particular in the regions corresponding to the E and F helices, which constitute the heme binding pocket of myoglobins. Glutamate racemase binds tightly an equimolar amount of hemin leading to loss of racemase activity. Although this enzyme shows sequence similarity with aspartate racemase, the latter does not bind hemin. Neither racemase has cofactors, but contain essential cysteine residues.

Keywords: Specific inhibition by hemin/ E and F helices of myoglobin/ Essential cysteine residues

D-Glutamate is an essential component of peptidoglycans of bacterial cell walls, and is produced from L-glutamate by glutamate racemase (EC 5.1.1.3) or from α-ketoglutarate by D-amino acid aminotransferase (EC 2.6.1.21) [1]. Most amino acid racemases, such as alanine racemase (EC 5.1.1.1), require pyridoxal 5′-phosphate (PLP) as a coenzyme, and the racemase reaction is facilitated by formation of internal and external Schiff base intermediates. In contrast, a few other amino acid racemases, such as glutamate racemase [2] and aspartate racemase (EC 5.1.1.13) [3], are independent of any cofactor, and contain no carbonyl moieties or metals. Their reaction mechanisms have not been elucidated. We have cloned the glutamate racemase gene from *P. pentosaceus*, expressed it in *E. coli* and purified the enzyme to homogeneity [4]. The purified enzyme contains no co-factors, but does have essential cysteine residues.

Glutamate racemase showed considerable sequence similarity with aspartate racemase. Linear alignment of their sequences by introducing gaps to maximize identity revealed an overall similarity of 14%. However, sequence similarity in the internal region (69–192 of the glutamate racemase sequence) was much higher; 31 of 124 residues being common. If the mutationally allowed substitutions for similar residues were taken into consideration, the similarity score increased to 68% in this region. In particular, the sequences around the two cysteine residues (^{74}Cys and ^{184}Cys of glutamate racemase) were highly similar to each other. Both enzymes contain an essential cysteine residue as reported previously, suggesting that either ^{74}Cys or ^{184}Cys, or both play an essential role in catalysis.

Glutamate racemase shows also a high sequence similarity with bovine myoglobin among various proteins registered in the National Biomedical Research Foundation and the Swissprot protein sequence databanks. The analogous region between glutamate racemase and myoglobin occur mainly in the region between ^{46}Phe and ^{150}Gly of bovine myoglobin which corresponds to the region from ^{92}Val to ^{183}Gly of glutamate racemase. Twenty-seven of the 92 residues of glutamate racemase are common to the corresponding residues of the myoglobin. The similarity score is 52%

BIOFUNCTIONAL MOLECULES —Molecular Microbial Science—

Scope of research

Structure and function of biocatalysts, in particular, pyridoxal enzymes and NAD enzymes are studied to elucidate the dynamic aspects of the fine mechanism for their catalysis in the light of recent advances in gene technology, protein engineering and crystallography. In addition, the metabolism and biofunction of selenium and some other trace elements are also investigated. Development and application of new biomolecular functions of microorganisms are also studied to open the door to new fields of biotechnology. For example, molecular structures and functions of thermostable enzymes and their application are under investigation.

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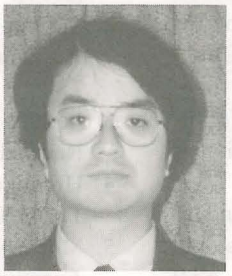

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in this region, if the similar residues of permissible mutational substitution are taken into account. The amino acid sequences of myoglobins from various sources are highly conserved. The abalone myoglobin shows high sequence similarity with human indoleamine 2, 3-dioxy-genase, but not with other myoglobins. We found no significant sequence similarity between the abalone myoglobin and glutamate racemase. Similarity scores between glutamate racemase and the other myoglobins were: 21–27% identity in the range of the 92 amino acid residues. Cyanobacterial myoglobin from *Nostoc commune* showed the lowest sequence similarity (21%) with glutamate racemase. Significant sequence similarities were also found between glutamate racemase and other globin family proteins such as hemoglobins in this same region. Bacterial hemoglobin from *Vitreoscilla* shows the lowest sequence similarity with glutamate racemase among the various hemoglobins examined.

Proteins analogous to bovine myoglobin in primary structure were also searched by means of the same data-banks. The sequence similarity is dependent on the kind of proteins and their sources: myoglobins from other sources, 38–85%; α and β-chains of mammalian hemoglobins, 21–31%; *Vitreoscilla* hemoglobin, 24%; *N. commune* myoglobin, 16%; glutamate racemase, 26% (in the range between ^{46}Phe and ^{150}Gly of bovine myoglobin). Bovine myoglobin shows higher sequence similarity with glutamate racemase than prokaryotic myoglobin and hemoglobin. Aspartate racemase was also analogous to bovine myoglobin in the region from ^{102}Ile to ^{196}Gly corresponding to that from ^{46}Phe to ^{150}Gly of bovine myoglobin: 14 residues were common between the two proteins. However, this sequence similarity was much lower than that found between glutamate racemase and bovine myoglobin.

The analogous range (residue numbers, 46–150) of bovine myoglobin contains the regions corresponding to E and F helices, which constitute the heme binding pocket. E7 of the E helix of bovine myoglobin, ^{64}His, which is essential in binding molecular oxygen, is replaced by Gln in the bacterial myoglobin and the bacterial hemoglobin. An analogous Gln occurs as ^{110}Gln in glutamate racemase. Moreover, ^{68}Val of E11, which is highly conserved among globin family proteins, is also conserved as ^{114}Val. Accordingly, we examined the interaction of glutamate racemase and aspartate racemase with hemin. When the enzymes were assayed in the presence of various concentrations of hemin, only glutamate racemase was inhibited by hemin. The inhibition was concentration-dependent. A plot of reciprocal of glutamate racemase activity against hemin concentrations showed that hemin produced a mixed type inhibition. The K_i value for hemin was estimated to be about 3.7 mM from these data. When glutamate racemase was incubated with hemin at various concentrations, a stoichiometric complex was formed and isolated by gel filtration. However, no appreciable amount of hemin was bound with aspartate racemase under the same conditions. The complex of glutamate racemase with hemin was reduced with dithionite. The ESR spectrum of the oxidized form resembled that of hemoglobin under the same conditions. Thus, glutamate racemase resembles hemoglobins in having a hemin binding pocket, in which two nitrogen atoms of some amino acid residues are probably ligated to iron in the coordination complex with hemin. Hemin inhibits glutamate racemase either by binding near the active site or at some other site where the binding causes a conformational change of the active site.

Proline racemase, 4-hydroxyproline epimerase and diaminopimelate epimerase contain an essential cysteine residue, and show sequence similarity with each other in the moiety around the cysteine residues. These enzymes have been proposed to evolve from a common ancestral protein. Glutamate racemase as well as aspartate racemase also contains an essential cysteine residue, but shows no sequence similarity to these three enzymes. However, a high sequence similarity in the regions of two cysteine residues occurs between glutamate racemase and aspartate racemase. It is suggested that glutamate racemase and aspartate racemase have derived from a common evolutionary origin which is different from the common ancestor for proline racemase, 4-hydroxyproline epimerase and diaminopimelate epimerase.

The high sequence similarity between glutamate racemase and the globin family proteins, in particular myoglobins, and formation of its inactive equimolar complex with hemin, suggest that the enzyme may be derived from the evolutionary origin of globin family proteins. Aspartate racemase also may have evolved from the common ancestral protein, but its structure may have been altered more extensively than glutamate racemase by divergence. Lactic acid bacteria may have been producing glutamate racemase and aspartate racemase, namely globin family-like proteins, which diverged from an ancestral globin protein after the ability to synthesize hemin was lost. Alternatively, lactic acid bacteria inherently never produced hemin, and acquired from other organisms the gene for the globin family proteins, which then diverged to glutamate racemase and aspartate racemase. Whatever may be the case, glutamate racemase is the first proven microbial enzyme that is structurally similar to globin family proteins and to stoichiometrically bind hemin to form a catalytically inactive complex.

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Peptide Induce Membrane Fusion: Peptide Structure Required for the Fusion

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Amphiphilic α-helical peptides may induce biomembrane fusion. Measurements of fusion activity of about 80 peptides having modified amino acid sequences of influenza hemagglutinin HA-2 subunit N-terminal domain revealed that, in addition to amphiphilic properties, intermittent distribution of bulky hydrophobic residues is crucial for peptides to be active in triggering membrane fusion.

Keywords: Synthetic peptides/ Membrane fusion/ α-Helix/ Amphiphilic peptide/ β-Structure

The subdivision of Biopolymer Structure has two activities: Physicochemical studies of synthetic peptides as a model of protein structure in the aspects of stability of secondary or super secondary structures and function, and elucidation of protein structures by X-ray crystallography. This year, we will focus on the recent results in the former activity, mainly a structure formation of small peptides in biomembranes and a peptide function to induce lipid membrane fusion.

Phospholipid bilayers consist of a basic structure in living organisms. They form not only a cell wall to segregate a living system from the environment, also intracellular vesicles called organelles such as nucleus, mitochondrion, Golgi apparatus, endosome, etc., each of which takes a specific action in a living cell. As a cell is encapsulated by cell wall, incorporation or secretion of substances (except small molecules) into or from a cell requires a specific mechanism to pass through the membrane. A Golgi system and endosome are responsible for these processes. For example, infection of enveloped viruses, a release of viral genomes in cytoplasm, takes place either by direct fusion of a viral envelope with cell membrane or by fusion of viral membrane with endosomal one after incorporation of viral particles in an endosome (endocytosis). The influenza virus infects a living cell by an endocytic pathway. The viral envelope fuses to an endosome membrane when pH inside the organelle was lowered below 5.5 in the process of endocytosis. A specific protein, hemagglutinin, was identified to be responsible to trigger the fusion at acidic pH, while it is inactive at neutral. Hemagglutinin is a multifunctional protein embedded in a viral envelope and its subunit HA-2 has a stretch of hydrophobic amino acids as an N-terminal segment, which had been called putative fusion peptide. We found that a synthetic 20-residue peptide having the same amino acid sequence as that of influenza virus strain A/PR/8/34 (H-1) could induce lipid vesicle fusion with the similar dependency on pH [1]. Several aspects have been revealed: (1) the peptides that cause membrane fusion must interact with lipid membranes and have an amphiphilic nature by forming ordered secondary

MOLECULAR BIOLOGY AND INFORMATION —Biopolymer Structure—

Scope of research

(1) Peptide secondary or supersecondary structures in aqueous or hydrophobic environments are studied to get a principle of protein architecture, employing various spectroscopic methods. (2) Protein X-ray crystallography is carrying out to reveal a tertiary structure of protein. Efforts are also paid on elucidation of structure-function relationships of enzymes.

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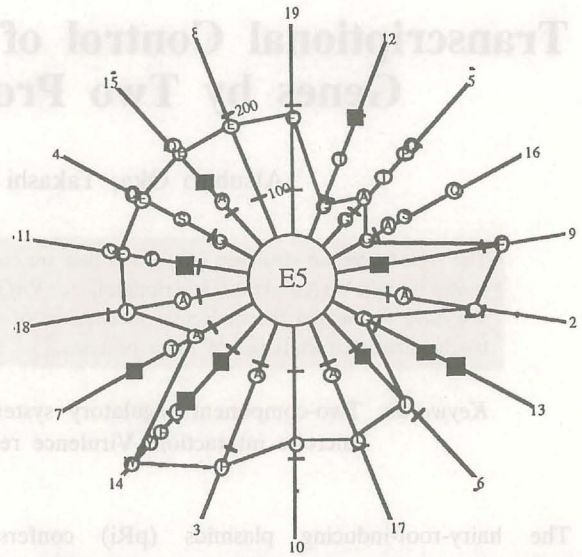
structures; (2) complimentarily structured peptides, or when a peptide was structured with the aid of other substances, also could trigger the fusion ; and (3) a fusion-active peptide takes α-helix in lipid bilayers, with the helix axis 30° from the membrane plane [2].

Not all of amphiphilic peptides are active fusogen of lipid membranes. It is quite apparent that specific amino acid sequences or compositions must be required. We have tried to reveal the necessary conditions that are required for peptides to be active in inducing membrane fusion from a study of amino acid sequence-modified peptides starting from the original influenza HA-2 peptede, which is shown below. Sequence modifications

HA-Peptide GLFGAIAGFIEGGWTGMIDG

were such as a one residue was substituted by other amino acid at a time or a group by a group and about 80 peptides were obtained in this way. In every situation, amphipathic nature of the peptides was conserved since that was one of the necessary conditions for peptide to interact with lipid bilayers. Membrane fusion activities of these peptides were collected, summarized, and evaluated to yield a structure-activity relationship [3]. Point (one residue) modifications usually reserved the activity, at some specific points such as N-terminal, however, the nature of the substituted residue critically affected the activity. For example, an introduction of a charged group at N-terminus abolished the activity while substitutions with neutral amino acids, either large or small, hydrophobic or hydrophilic, did not affect the activity. At the position 14, substitutions with large hydrophbic residues reserved the activity but small or charged did not. The place necessary for activity expression is not localized because those peptides having amino acid sequences doubled for the N- or C-terminal half of the original peptide were inactive. Furthermore, interchange of the N- and C-terminal halves gave a peptide which was still active. This suggests that a combination of residues more than half of the original peptide is critical for the activity. Our present explanation what properties of amino acid residues are correlated to the activity of a peptide is following. Peptides under consideration are considered to be helical in lipid bilayers. To fuse apposed membranes some perturbation must be caused by the peptide-lipid interactions. It is reasonable to assume such interactions are due to contacts of peptide surface and surrounding lipid molecules. We considered the surface area of amino acid residue as most important in the view of peptide-lipid interactions and, therefore, plotted calculated surface area of each residue side chain ($Å^2$) as a helical wheel representation (Figure below), where the outermost numbers showed residue numbers, marked circles for residues by which substitution afforded fusion-active peptides, and filled squares for residues to reduce the activity, respectively (the kite-like polygon represents



a residue surface area profile of a peptide called E-5 taken as a reference). We could notice a remarkable feature on the picture, namely a small residue was required at some points for a peptide to be fusion active, or in other words, constrictions in a surface area profile must be present somewhere. Our inactive peptides, such as those having N- or C-terminal half-doubled or having an optimized amino acid sequence for an amphipathic α-helix, show uniform or smooth (without constrictions) surface area profiles. Also we surveyed other fusion peptide sequences reported for various viruses and could recognize a similar feature as shown in above figure. As our acidic peptides become active at pH below 6, protonations of carboxylate groups are apparently related to the fusion activity. Presumably the protonation increases hydrophobicity of the peptides and makes the peptides deeper inserted inside lipid bilayers. Deeper insertion of peptides causes a larger amount of perturbation on the order of lipid bilayer structure, crossing a critical degree of disorder or perturbation will trigger fusion between closely apposed membranes.

As an application of fusion-active peptides to other field of science, Hirata's group have found the presence of a fusion-active complementary peptide pair significantly enhanced incorporation of recombinant DNA into cells by a lipofection method [4].

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Transcriptional Control of the *Agrobacterium* Virulence Genes by Two Proteins VirA and VirG

Atsuhiro Oka, Takashi Aoyama and Hideki Endoh

The *Agrobacterium* virulence (*vir*) genes that are essential for pathogenicity on plants are induced through the sensor protein VirA and the transcription factor VirG by phenolic compounds released from plant wounded sites. We have delineated the molecular mechanism of this VirA-VirG signal transduction system by elucidating biochemical characteristics of these proteins.

Keywords: Two-component regulatory system/ DNA-binding protein/ Phosphotransfer/ Plant-microbe interaction/ Virulence regulon

The hairy-root-inducing plasmids (pRi) confers tumorigenic symptoms at wound sites on a wide variety of dicotyledonous plants upon infection by its host bacterium, *Agrobacterium rhizogenes*. Tumorigenesis by pRi is caused by the transfer of a defined DNA segment (T-DNA) from the plasmid into the plant nuclear genome and the subsequent constitutive production of plant phytohormones directed by the T-DNA. The 25-base-pair imperfect direct repeats at both extremities of T-DNA are indispensable for T-DNA transfer, but no other portions inside T-DNA are required. Plasmid genes essential for T-DNA transfer are located in the virulence (*vir*) loci outside T-DNA. The plasmid *vir* genes (about 20 genes) constitute six transcriptional units, *virA*, *virB*, *virC*, *virD*, *virE*, and *virG*. Their expression is tightly regulated as a regulon by the *virA* and *virG* gene products, being inducible by plant phenolic compounds such as acetosyringone [1]. Here we describe biochemical characteristics of the VirA (829 amino acid residues) and VirG (241 amino acid residues) proteins, and delineate molecular mechanisms of transcriptional activation of the *vir* genes by plant factors.

For plant factors to signal *vir* expression, extracellular recognition is required. This process appears to be mediated by VirA because its N-terminal half contains the periplasmic portion (220 residues) flanked by the two membrane-spanning regions. The C-terminal domain of VirA is well conserved among the sensor components of every two-component regulatory system. However, unlike other sensor components, VirA has an additional domain at the most C-terminal end (115 residues). This portion is called VirG-like domain (VGL domain) because of its resemblance to the N-terminal half of VirG. Deletion and point mutants within the VGL domain show poorly inducible expression of the *vir* genes by acetosyringone, and generate no or reduced tumorigenic symptoms on plants.

To characterize VirA biochemically, N-truncated versions of VirA (VirA') have been overproduced in

MOLECULAR BIOLOGY AND INFORMATION —Molecular Biology—

Scope of research

Attempts have been made to elucidate structure-function relationships of genetic materials and various gene products. The major subjects are mechanisms involved in regulation of gene expression, initiation of DNA replication, signal transduction responsive to environmental stimuli, morphogenesis of plant leaves and flowers, and plant-microbe interaction. As of December 1994, study is being concentrated on signal transduction for plant morphogenesis, and identification of protein kinases and phosphoprotein phosphatases essential for plant signal transduction.

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Escherichia coli. These VirA′ derivatives are capable of phosphorylating their own His-474 residue in the presence of ATP provided their deletions do not extend beyond His-474. Furthermore, VirA′ molecules with larger N-truncations are generally higher autophosphorylating activities [1]. Substitution of Gln for His-474 abolishes autophosphorylation function, the ability to induce *vir* expression, and pathogenicity on plants, indicating autophosphorylation as being essential in signal transduction for transcriptional activation. Based on these facts and other several lines of circumstantial evidence, we believe that the active center of VirA kinase is usually masked by its N-terminal half, and upon recognition of plant factors, becomes unmasked for activation.

When the VirG protein that has been purified from overproducing *E. coli* cells is mixed with VirA′ in the presence of ATP, VirG together with VirA′ is phosphorylated. The phosphate group of phospho-VirG comes from phospho-VirA′ but not ATP because VirG is similarly phosphorylated by the purified phospho-VirA′, concurrently with dephosphorylation of phospho-VirA′. The Asp-52 residue of VirG has been found to be the phosphorylation target [1]. Thus, the N-terminal half of VirG is the signal receiver domain. Site-directed mutagenesis toward Asp-52 leads to an extreme reduction of pathogenicity. These facts support the view that phosphotransfer is an important process involved in signal transduction required for transcriptional activation.

The VGL domain of VirA resembles the VirG signal receiver domain as described above. In particular, three residues (Asp-9, Asp-52, and Lys-102) critical for acquiring the phosphate group are completely conserved. This VGL domain does not contribute to the enzymatic activity of autophosphorylation but considerably enhances phosphotransfer from VirA′ to VirG *in vitro* [2]. Therefore, VirA-VirG interaction appears to occur through two homologous regions, namely the VGL domain of VirA and the N-terminal signal receiver domain of VirG, presumably mimicking the oligomerization process of VirG molecules [3]. Although this modest decrease in phosphotransfer activity *in vitro* does not seem to account for the drastic phenotype alteration *in vivo*, this contradiction is probably derived from the difference of VirA molecules tested *in vivo* and *in vitro*: the former VirA is the native membrane-anchored protein (VirA), while the latter VirA is the N-truncated cytoplasmic proteins (VirA′).

To confirm that VirA and VirG are sufficient for inducible *vir* expression, we have constructed an *in vitro* transcription system, consisting of the *Agrobacterium* RNA polymerase, VirG, and template DNAs containing the *vir* promoter regions. In this system, RNA is synthesized entirely depending on VirG, and its start site is exactly identical to that of *in vivo* mRNA. VirG works as a positive transcription factor but not as an alternative sigma factor because the RNA polymerase core enzyme is unable to replace the holoenzyme in this system [4].

This transcription system has been coupled with the phosphotransfer reaction from VirA′ to VirG. Under neutral conditions for transcription (pH 7.3–7.7), coupling shows no effects or slight reduction of the VirG-dependent transcription activity. Under moderate acidic conditions for transcription (pH 6.5–7.0), VirG-dependent RNA synthesis is significantly enhanced by the coupling. Since phosphotransfer reactions are done in the same conditions, it is obvious that VirG has enough potential for transcriptional activation without being phosphorylated and that phospho-VirG promotes transcriptional activation more competently than nonphospho-VirG in the rather acidic conditions. This peculiar pH-dependency may relate to the fact that *vir* induction by plant factors *in vivo* occurs only under acidic conditions. Since phosphotransfer from VirA to VirG appears critical for *vir* expression *in vivo*, functional nonphospho-VirG *in vitro* seems to be interpreted as that VirG phosphorylation is essential for transcriptional activation when the concentration of VirG is low, and function of phospho-VirG can be compensated by an excess of nonphospho-VirG.

There is a point mutant of VirG (VirG I77V), containing a substitution of Val for Ile-77. Its phenotype is hypersensitive *vir* induction by plant factors. Phosphotransfer from VirA′ to VirG I77V is considerably higher than to the wild-type VirG. Thus, its phenotype has been attributed to an elevated affinity of VirG I77V to VirA [5]. Another mutant (VirG N54D) carrying an amino acid substitution near the phosphorylation target, Asp-52, shows constitutive *vir* expression *in vivo*, independent of both plant factors and VirA. In comparison to the wild-type VirG, VirG N54D has a higher activity for transcriptional activation *in vitro*, but has comparable activity for phosphotransfer from VirA′. In addition, no enhancement in RNA production has occurred by phosphorylation of VirG N54D. Therefore, VirG N54D is likely to have a molecular conformation close to the phosphorylated from of the wild-type VirG [5]. All of these experimental results obtained *in vitro* correctly reflect *in vivo* phenomena of *vir* expression induced by plant factors.

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BRITE: Biomolecular Reactions for Information Transmission and Expression

Susumu Goto, Kenji Suzuki, Yutaka Akiyama and Minoru Kanehisa

We are developing a knowledge base of "Biomolecular Reactions for Information Transmission and Expression" (BRITE). As a first step of this project, we developed a signal transduction database and a metabolic pathway knowledge base. The signal transduction database and the metabolic pathway knowledge base represent molecular interactions involved in the signaling pathways and enzyme interactions, respectively. Both are linked to the other public databases such as PIR protein sequence database, the PDB protein three-dimensional structural database, and the OMIM database on genetic diseases. We provide a graphical user interface to access them.

Keywords: Biomolecular reactions/ Molecular interaction/ Signaling pathways/ Metabolic pathways/ Database/ Knowledge base/ Graphical user interface

The signal transduction from extracellular signals to gene expression is one of the significant cellular events that are beginning to be unraveled in molecular details. The event starts at the cell surface receptor accepting an external signal. The signal is transmitted inside the cell to key signaling molecules such as Ras and G-protein. The activation of these molecules is often followed by a cascade of protein phosphorylation events which results in the activation of specific transcription factors in the cell nucleus. Such an overall picture is derived from numerous experiments on molecular interactions, i.e., data on one molecule affecting other molecules either directly or indirectly.

There are various kinds of molecular biology databases specialized to amino acid sequences, nucleotide sequences, protein three-dimensional structures, and so on. However, they are not the databases for overall picture on molecular interactions, but for one molecule or a piece of data. So far, the picture is only in the biologists' image. Our long-term objective is to automatically construct such an overall picture from pieces of data stored in molecular interaction databases.

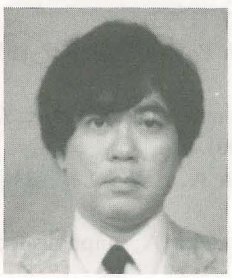
Toward that end, we have started collecting data on molecular interactions that play parts in the signal transduction pathways and experimenting various representations and manipulations of those data. Table 1 shows one possible description of molecular interactions in the Ras pathway, where the basic element is a pair of interacting molecules or molecular complexes, called a donor and an acceptor, together with the description of molecular events [1].

We have also started developing a method to automatically construct the pathways and their graphical views from pieces of data. We exploited data on

MOLECULAR BIOLOGY AND INFORMATION —Biological Information Science—

Scope of research

The following five attempts have been mainly made in this laboratory. (1) Characterization of amino acid sequences by extracting signature oligopeptides from protein structure and sequence databases. (2) Characterization of nucleotide sequences around promoter, translation initiation and splice sites. (3) Construction of new databases that describe molecular interactions, such as signal transduction and metabolic pathways. (4) Modeling three-dimensional structure of RNA, DNA and protein. (5) Development of database systems and tools to support researchers in genome community. Almost all of them can be used to access the databases maintained in this laboratory and analyze data from all over the world via Internet.



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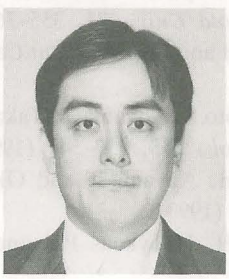

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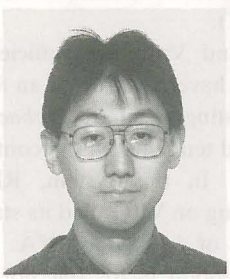

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metabolic pathways, which is another data on molecular interactions and is better known than the signal transduction, as an application. Using the enzyme reaction database LIGAND, we developed a knowledge base system for searching and browsing metabolic pathways [2]. Biologists can ask the information about metabolism like below with the knowledge base,

- whether there is an alternative pathway in case that the given enzyme is deficient or altered, and
- which enzyme or pathway relates to the given disease.

Because the system constructs enzyme networks only by traversing the common substrates in two reactions, improvement of this system is indispensable to construct more precise view of the interactions. For example, interface and mechanism to use various condition such as organism and site specific information and quantitative information on the substrates can improve the system.

Another and our short-term objective is to provide a browser of different types of data in an integrated environment. Thus, the molecular interaction data are linked to consensus views of the transduction pathways or metabolic pathways, as well as to other databases including Medline (bibliographic data), SWISS-PROT, PIR (amino acid sequence data), PDB (protein three-dimensional structure data), LIGAND (chemical compounds in enzyme reactions), and OMIM (genetic diseases). Using the links, users can easily retrieve the related information stored in the separated databases. We also developed the LinkDB that links databases not only directly but also indirectly or reversely. Some databases have a lot of cross reference information, but others have few. If users retrieve the database that has few cross reference, they have to repeatedly retrieve other databases until they have required information. The LinkDB provides the precomputed indirect and reverse links, thus users can retrieve necessary cross reference information directly.

There are two alternative ways to provide user interface to access the databases. One is the use of Mosaic in the World Wide Web (WWW) system. Mosaic has an easy-to-use graphical user interface and we have already developed an integrated retrieval system called WebDBget linking sixteen databases in molecular biology. We have also provided LinkDB as a part of WebDBget. The other way is to provide graphical interface by our own software. Since the Mosaic interface does not provide sufficient functions to dynamically draw pictures of pathways for now, we adopted our own interface for metabolic pathway knowledge base to draw dynamically constructed pathways. We are consulting which interface is better for the BRITE system.

Table 1. A description of molecular interactions in the Ras pathway. The basic element is a pair of interacting molecules or molecular complexes, called a donor and an acceptor, together with the description of molecular events. The description of molecular events is not shown, but like "GF binding RTK leads to RTK dimerization & autophosphorylation" for the first line.

Donor	Acceptor	Signal	Interaction
GF	RTK	+	binding
RTK	GRB2	+	binding
GRB2	Sos	+	complex
GRB2/Sos	Ras	+	binding
Ras	Raf	+	translocation
Raf	MEK	+	phosphorylation
MEK	MAPK	+	phosphorylation
MAPK	Myc	+	phosphorylation
Myc	DNA	+	binding
MAPK	Jun	+	phosphorylation
Jun	Fos	+	dimerization
Jun/Fos	DNA	+	binding

Since this work is the first step to construct BRITE system, we have many works to do. One of the most important works is the automatic and intelligent construction of pathways from the pieces of data. We have an experience to construct long nucleotide sequence from the pieces of sequences under various conditions by using techniques in deductive database systems [3]. Those techniques can be also used to construct pathways and we are planning to implement them as a part of the BRITE system.

Acknowledgment

This work was supported by the Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research on the Priority Area 'Genome Informatics' from the Ministry of Education, Science and Culture of Japan.

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Improvements of the Beam Characteristics of the 7 MeV Proton Linear Accelerator

Akira Noda, Hideki Dewa, Hirokazu Fujita, Masaki Kando, Masanori Ikegami, Yoshihisa Iwashita, Shigeru Kakigi and Makoto Inoue

The beam intensity of the ion linear accelerator has been gradually increased although the space charge effect limits the transferable current at the Low Energy Beam Transport (LEBT). The beam emittance are measured at LEBT and at the section between RFQ and Drift Tube Linac (DTL) and after the DTL. It is found that no emittance blow up has occurred in the cavities of the linac up to the present intensity. Beam profiles are also measured at the same sections with use of fluorescent screens. As the beam intensity has been increased to the order of mA, preparation for the beam irradiation tests has been initiated.

Keywords: Ion Source/ Space Charge/ LEBT/ RFQ/ DTL/ Emittance/ Beam Profile

The main effort this year of our group has been made in order to increase the beam intensity of the ion linear accelerator. For this purpose, various beam diagnoses have been applied. Formerly the beam current in LEBT has been limited up to ~1 mA because of the strong repulsion due to space charge force because beam energy is rather low (50 keV). This situation was promoted by the former beam optics which focuses the beam to the small size at several points in LEBT in order to clear the small aperture of the existing Mixing Magnet, which bended the 50 keV proton with the deflection angle of 45°. So as to modify this situation, the Mixing Magnet was replaced by the one with wider gap of 60 mm and beam optics was also modified to such a one which has rather smoother and wider beam envelope. Vertical edge focusing is also used at the entrance of the Mixing Magnet so as to avoid too small horizontal beam size at the exit of the magnet due to radial focusing [1, 2].

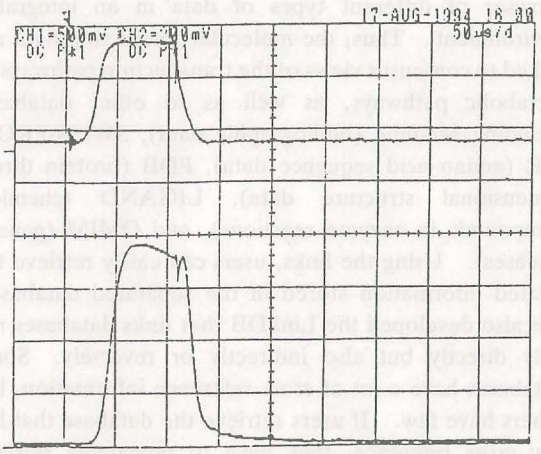

Figure 1. The beam signal at the entrance of the RFQ (lower trace, 2 mA/div.) shown together with the arc signal of the ion source (upper trace, 50 A/div.) Horizontal scale is 50 μs/div.

NUCLEAR SCIENCE RESEARCH FACILITY —Particle and Photon Beams—

Scope of research

Particle and photon beams generated with accelerators and their use both for fundamental research and practical applications are studied. The main subjects are:beam dynamics in high intensity accelerators: beam handling at injection and extraction process of the accelerator ring: beam diagnoses in accelerators: radiation mechanism of photons from an electron storage ring: interactions in the few-nucleon systems: development of a compact accelerator dedicated for cancer therapy; and irradiation of materials with particle and photon beams.

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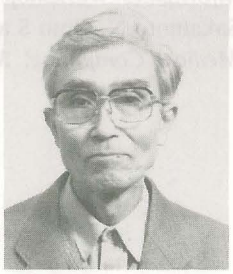

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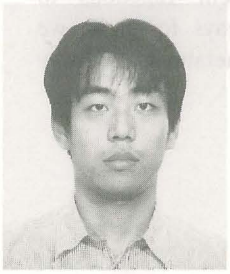

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In addition to the above modification, the geometry of the extraction electrode was changed to increase the extracted current and 20 mA of beam is extracted at the straight section before the Mixing Magnet, among which 8 mA is H^+ beam needed for acceleration with the linac. In Fig. 1, the beam signal guided to the entrance of the RFQ is shown together with the arc signal of the ion source. In this case, arc current is more than 90 A so as to increase the fraction of H^+ by increasing the plasma density in the chamber of the ion source. So as to increase the plasma density much more, it is needed to improve the magnetic confinement of the plasma by replacing with much stronger permanent magnets, which requires further studies.

The transverse phase space matching is further to be completed with use of axially symmetric magnetic lenses made of permanent magnets [3]. As the focusing at the entrance of the RFQ is not strong enough at the moment without above lenses, the transmission through the RFQ is not high enough (less than 74%).

The beam emittance at the LEBT has been measured with combination of moving slits and view screen made of alumina ceramic doped with chromium oxide. The measured 100% unnormalized emittance is 170 πmm·mrad [4]. With the same method the beam emittance is also measured after the RFQ and measured 90% unnormalized emittance is 30 πmm·mrad.

For the purpose of monitoring the beam current continuously, a pulsed beam current monitor with a toroidal core has been fabricated and installed in front of the DTL. The beam current causes the change of the magnetic flux in the toroidal core, which results in the current in the secondary winding of the core. By detecting this current, the beam current can be measured. Application of negative impedance enabled high enough gain of the system with long enough decaying time. Its sensitivity is calibrated with the beam. It is found that the monitor can be used in a wide range of beam current from 30 μA to 10 mA, with the frequency range of 30 Hz to 1 MHz [5]. The monitor can represent the beam signal quite well as shown in Fig. 2. The accuracy of absolute value of current measurement is better than 10%.

After the DTL, the beam emittance of 7 MeV proton is also measured with use of conventional method which utilize moving double slits and Faraday cups. However, the method is usually only applied to continuous beam. In the present measurement, high gain and rather fast amplifier is developed to enable the emittance measurement for pulsed beam with duration of 50 μs. The measured rms emittance is 5 πmm·mrad [6].

Summarizing the above results, accelerated beam current has reached the order of mA and its diagnosis system at each stage of the accelerator system has been safely started its operation, although further studies are needed in order to realize much higher intensity of the order of few tens of mA. Based on these results, material irradiation is to be started soon and the vacuum chamber for measurement of neutron production rate from various alloys has been fabricated and installed. In order to realize easy access to the target materials to be irradiated, the vacuum system separated from the one for the accelerator cavities by a gate valve is prepared. After the test experiment, the facility is to be ready for open use of outside users.

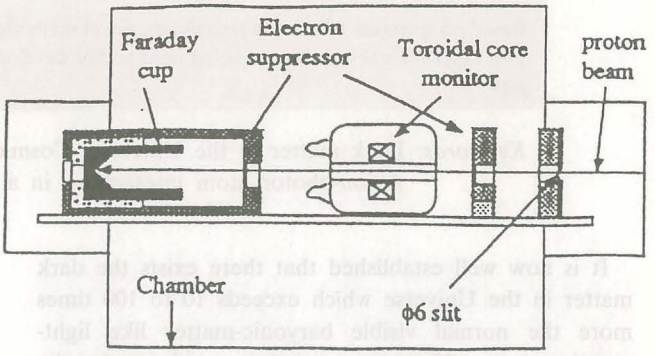

Figure 2(a). Configuration of the calibration of the toroidal core monitor.

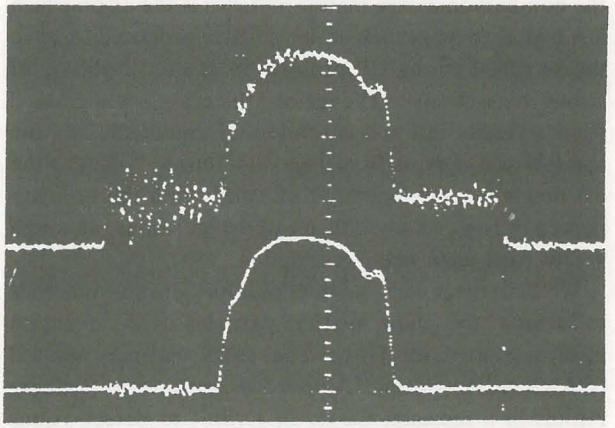

Figure 2(b). Figure 2(b). Beam signals from the core monitor (upper trace) and the Faraday cup (lower trace).

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Search for Dark Matter Axions with Rydberg Atoms in a Resonant Cavity

Izumi Ogawa, Shin Nakamura, Takahiro Takimoto,
Masaru Tada and Seishi Matsuki

Based on quantum electronic techniques, novel methods to search for dark matter axions have been proposed. The experimental systems are being used and/or developed to detect axions in the mass range between 5 to 12 μeV.

Keywords: Dark matter in the Universe/ Cosmic axions/ Quantum electronics/ Rydberg atoms/ Axion-photon-atom interactions in a resonant cavity

It is now well established that there exists the dark matter in the Universe which exceeds 10 to 100 times more the normal visible baryonic-matter like light-emitting stars. However no definite evidence for the constituent particles of the dark matter has yet been found so far. One of the mostly attractive candidates of the non-baryonic dark matter particles is the axion which is a hypothetical pseudo-scaler particle proposed to solve the so-called strong CP problem in the QCD theory of strong interactions. The mass of the axion is constrained from astrophysical and cosmological arguments and the window still open is from 1 μeV to 1 meV. Due to the extremely weak interactions of axions with the ordinary matter, it is inevitably difficult to detect axions, although a few tries have been reported.

We have proposed a number of novel sensitive methods to search for dark matter particles with quantum electronic methods [1–4]: The most sensitive method (CARRACK: Cosmic Axion Research with Rydberg Atoms in a resonant Cavity in Kyoto) to detect axions among them is to firstly convert the axion into a microwave photon in a resonant cavity via the Primakoff effect in a strong magnetic field [1, 3]. The converted photons are then detected by Rydberg atoms passed through the cavity. The cavity is cooled down to 10 mK so that the background due to thermal blackbody radiations from the wall of the cavity is appreciably suppressed. Since the Rydberg atom is expected to have inherently no noise, this scheme is much more sensitive compared to conventional amplifier-heterodyne method. Schematic diagram of the experimental system with the method is shown in Fig. 1. The axions are converted to microwave photons in the conversion cavity which is in a magnetic field of 7 T. These photons thus produced are transferred to the detection cavity and absorbed by Rydberg atoms. The external magnetic field at the detection cavity is less than 0.9 kG due to the cancellation coils set between the main magnet and the cavity. The inside of the detection cavity made of Nb is kept to be free from magnetic field due to the Meissner effect in

NUCLEAR SCIENCE RESEARCH FACILITY —Beams and Fundamental Reaction—

Scope of research

Particle beams, accelerators and their applications are studied. Structure and reactions of fundamental substances are investigated through the interactions between beams and materials such as nuclear scattering. Tunable lasers are also applied to investigate the structure of unstable nuclei far from stability and to search for as yet unknown cosmological dark-matter particles in the Universe.

Professor
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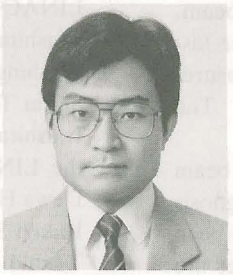

Instructor
IWASHITA, Yoshihisa
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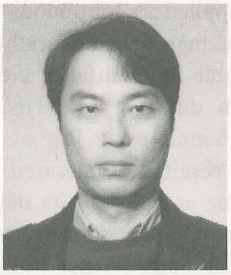

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TAKIMOTO, Takahiro (MC)
TADA, Masaru (MC)
IKEDA, Kazumi (RF)
FUJISAWA, Hiroshi (RF)

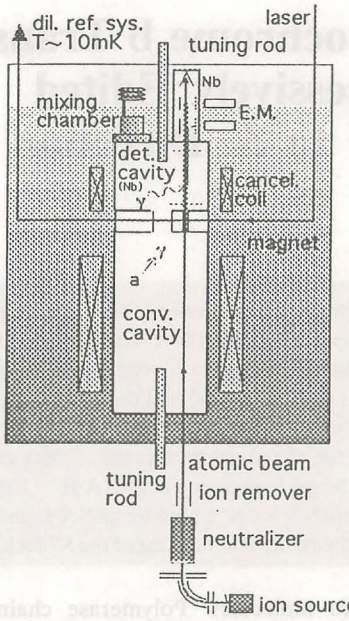

Figure 1. Schematic experimental diagram of CARRACK to search for dark matter axions with Rydberg atoms in a resonant cavity. The detection and the conversion cavities are cooled down to 10 mK with a dilution refrigerator.

superconducting Nb, the critical field of which is 1.2 kG.

The Rydberg atoms, prepared by three-step laser-excitation of alkaline atoms just before entering into the detection cavity, are passed through the detection cavity and analyzed with the field ionization method out of the cavity. In order to get atomic beam with higher velocity than thermal and also with narrow velocity spread, the atomic beam is produced by neutralizing ions accelerated to a suitable energy (200 eV to 5 keV). Both the cavities are cooled down to about 10 mK to suppress the background thermal photons from the cavity wall with a dilution refrigerator (Oxford, Kelvinox 300). Quantum theory of axion-photon-atom interactions in a resonant cavity was developed [5] by taking into account the dissipation effect of the cavity. The vacuum Rabi splitting due to the dressed atom-photon interactions in a resonant cavity arises also in this case. The detection efficiency of the axion-converted photons is thus evaluated precisely from the theory by numerical calculations.

The whole experimental system was divided into several parts and each part has been successfully tested separately with bench-test systems. The dilution refrigerator was installed in this summer. Cooling test was successfully performed, the lowest temperature achieved being 8 mK. A laser system for producing Rydberg atoms was constructed with three diode lasers. The wavelengths of the first and the second stage lasers are stabilized on resonance by using the Doppler-free saturation-absorption spectroscopy with a resonance cell [6]. The frequency stability of these lasers was found to be better enough to continuously excite the levels for more than 5 hours. The wavelength of the third stage laser is varied together with the resonance frequency of the cavity to scan the mass of the axion.

To confirm the excitation of Rydberg atoms with this laser system, a prototype cavity and an atomic beam apparatus were constructed. The cavity can be cooled down to 0.5 K with a liquid ^{3}He cryostat system. The Rydberg states with the principal quantum number (n) of around 40 were successfully excited with the diode laser system and detected with the filed ionization method out of the cavity, thus indicating satisfying performance of the laser-Rydberg system. This experimental system is now being used to search for cosmic axions by directly detecting axions with Rydberg atoms [1, 6]: Due to the axion-electron coupling, the axions are directly absorbed by Rydberg atoms, inducing the transition from the lower to the upper fine-structure states. The cavity is tuned out of the resonance to suppress the excitation of the upper state with photons. With this scheme, the upper limit of the coupling strength of the axion-electron interaction is obtained, giving more severe constraint than the previous laboratory experiments. The mass of the axions now searching for is around 5 μeV.

After finishing the search experiment with the direct detection method mentioned above, the whole experimental parts of CARRACK system are to be assembled. The first run of search with this system is scheduled in the middle of the next year, 1995.

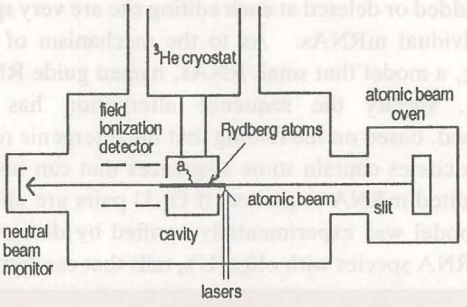

Figure 2. Schematic experimental diagram to search for dark matter axions by directly detecting axions with Rydberg atoms. Due to the axion-electron coupling, the axions are directly absorbed by Rydberg atoms, inducing the transition from the lower to the upper fine-structure states.

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The 5′ Terminal Region of the Apocytochrome b Transcript in *Crithidia fasciculata* is Successively Edited by Two Guide RNAs in the 3′ to 5′ Direction

Hiroyuki Sugisaki

I analysed the chimeric gRNA-mRNA molecules in *C. fasciculata* that are predicted to transiently exist in editing of the 5′ terminal domain of apocytochrome b (CYb) mRNA, by PCR amplification and DNA sequencing, and obtained evidence indicating that among the fourteen editing sites numbered from 3′ to 5′, one guide RNA species (gRNA-I) directs the sequence from site 1 to the first U residue at site 7 (3′ block) and the other guide RNA species (gRNA-II) directs the sequence from the second U residue at site 7 to site 14 (5′ block), and that the direction of editing in each block is 3′ to 5′. I also found that a stretch of the edited sequence in the 3′ block of mRNA can form a stable duplex with a stretch immediately upstream of the guide sequence in gRNA-II. The result leads to a successive editing model that the 3′ block of pre-edited mRNA is first edited by gRNA-I, and after completion of editing, the 5′ portion of gRNA-II basepairs with the edited mRNA for editing of the 5′ block.

Keywords: Kinetoplastid/ Mitochondria/ gRNA-mRNA chimera molecules/ Polymerase chain reaction/ Transesterification model

Several mitochondrial mRNA in kinetoplastid protozoans such as *Crithidia, Leishmania* and *Trypanosoma* are extensively edited after transcription [1]. The location of editing domains, number of editing sites within a single editing domain, and number of U residues to be added or deleted at each editing site are very specific to individual mRNAs. As to the mechanism of RNA editing, a model that small RNAs, named guide RNA or gRNA, specify the sequence alternation has been proposed, based on the finding that the intergenic regions of maxicircles contain some sequences that can basepair with edited mRNA sequences if G: U pairs are allowed. This model was experimentally verified by detection of small RNA species with oligo$(U)_n$ tails that can hybridize to the corresponding regions of the maxicircles and minicircles, and further by identification of chimeric gRNA-mRNA molecules containing U clusters covalently linked at sites of RNA editing [2]. Nevertheless, the precise mode of action of the gRNA molecules is yet unknown. According to the computer search data, some of a single editing domain are covered by a few different gRNA species, but its molecular mechanism is also an unsettled question.

The 5′ terminal region of the transcript of the apocytochrome b (CYb) cryptogene in *C. fasciculata* contains fourteen editing sites, including the one that generates the AUG initiation codon [3]. These sites are tentatively numbered in the 3′ to 5′ direction. By

RESEARCH FACILITY OF NUCLEIC ACIDS

Scope of Research

With emphasis on regulatory mechanisms of gene expression in higher organisms, the research activity has been focused on analysis of signal structures at the regulatory regions of transcriptional initiation and of molecular mechanisms involved in post-transcriptional modification by the use of eukaryotic systems appropriate for analysis. As of December 1994, studies are concentrated on the molecular mechanism of RNA editing in mitochondria of kinetoplastids and gene expression of human retroviruses.

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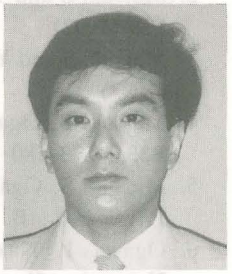

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Technician:
YASUDA, Keiko

computer analysis, two candidate gRNAs, named gRNA-I and gRNA-II, have been assigned for editing of sites 1 to 4 (3′ or downstream block) and sites 5 to 14 (5′ or upstream block), respectively. The existence of two gRNA species in cells has also been demonstrated. The editing pattern is well conserved between *L. tarentolae* and *C. fasciculata*, except that mRNA in *L. tarentolae* contains an additional editing site at the most 3′ end and one less U residue at the most 5′ editing site. The computer assignments of the editing blocks by gRNA-I and gRNA-II are very similar in both strains, but no direct evidence supporting these predictions has been presented.

To gain information on the mechanism how different gRNAs specify the RNA sequence alternation in a single editing domain, we analysed the kinetoplast RNA (kRNA) of *C. fasciculata* by PCR amplification and DNA sequencing, assuming that both putative gRNA-I and gRNA-II undergo transient covalent interaction with mRNA during editing process. As a result, we could identify the chimeric molecules of both gRNA-I and gRNA-II linked with partially edited mRNA.

Detection of both gRNA molecules that are covalently linked to partially edited mRNA through oligo$(U)_n$ strongly supports the transesterification model (3). Allowing G: U pairing, the gRNA-I sequence in the chimeric molecules can fold back on the edited mRNA sequences from editing site 1 to the first U in editing site 7 and the gRNA-II sequence on the remaining mRNA sequence. According to the transesterification model, the 3′ terminal U of gRNA, that formed a duplex with preedited mRNA at the anchor site, first attacks mRNA at the first mismatched base and produces the chimeric molecule by transesterification. The U stretch in the gRNA molecule then basepairs with the guide A or G residue of the gRNA itself, and the second transesterification takes place at the next mismatched base. Oligo$(U)_n$ in the majority of clones is connected with the G residue just 3′ of editing site 7, but the A residue just 5′ of the oligo$(U)_n$ can basepair with the first U within editing site 7 (see Figure 1 of Reference 5). It is therefore likely that the transition site of editing from gRNA-I to gRNA-II is between the first and second U residues within editing site 7. The mRNA moieties that were connected to oligo$(U)_n$ in all the clones have completely been edited. Thus it is evident that the editing reaction progressively proceeds in the 3′ to 5′ direction in both the editing blocks. This is essentially consistent with the conclusion deduced from analysis of preedited-edited mRNA junctions.

When the two gRNA sequences were assigned on the mRNA sequence, we noted that the 12 bases long sequence of edited mRNA, 5′-uGuuAuuuAGAA-3′, from editing sites 4 to 6 can basepair with both the guide sequence of gRNA-I and the 5′ moiety of gRNA-II (see Figure 3 of Reference 5). The gRNA-II molecule does

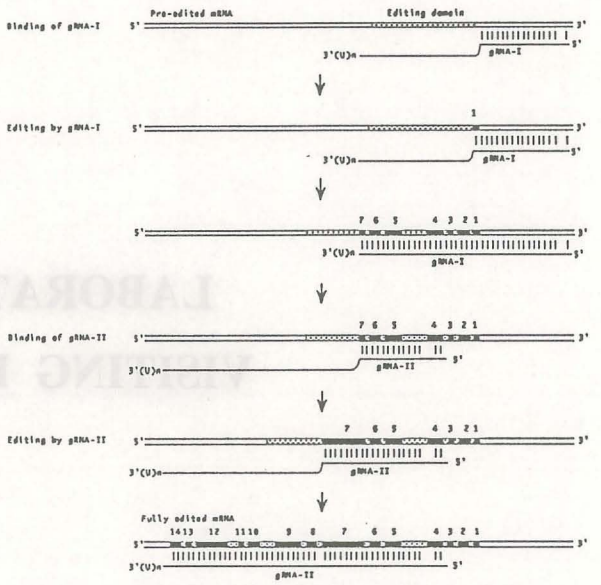

Figure 1. Diagram of a sequential editing model by two different gRNA molecules. mRNA is indicated by double lines, on which the entire editing domain is shown by hatched boxes and inserted U residues at individual editing sites by filled boxes. Single lines represent the gRNA molecules and basepairs between mRNA and gRNA are indicated by vertical lines.

not carry any region that can form a stable duplex with preedited mRNA. Although the 5′ terminus of gRNA-I has not been determined yet, the region upstream from the guide sequence of gRNA-I can basepair with the mRNA region just downstream of the 3′ block (see Figure 3 of Reference 5). Assuming that the regions of gRNA molecules which can form stable duplexes with mRNA provide the anchor sites for mRNA editing (see Figure 3 of Reference 5), an editing model emerged is schematically shown in Figure 1. The editing reaction on mRNA of the CYb cryptogene first initiates by basepairing-mediated recognition of the preedited mRNA sequence with the anchor sequence of gRNA-I. Followed by editing of the 3′ block with the guide sequence of gRNA-I, the anchor sequence of gRNA-II recognizes the edited mRNA sequence and initiates editing of the 5′ block. Although the mechanism involved in switching of binding from gRNA-I to gRNA-II is not known, the edited mRNA sequence can form a more stable duplex with the anchor sequence of gRNA-II than that with the guide sequence of gRNA-I.

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LABORATORIES OF VISITING PROFESSORS

SOLID STATE CHEMISTRY —Structure Analysis—

Professor Yasuo ENDO

Department of Physics II, Faculty of Science, Tohoku University (Aramaki-Aza-Aoba, Aoba-ku, Sendai 980)

Lectures at *ICR*

Introduction for Neutron Diffraction
Basic Physics for Neutron Diffraction
Structural Study by Neutron Diffraction
Multilayered Structure
Structural Fluctuation Observed by Neutron Techniques
Magnetic Structure Studied by Neutron Diffraction
Microscopic Magnetic Structures
Magnetism and Transport
Neutron Diffraction for Giant-Magnetoresistance Systems
Spin-Dependent Scattering and Interface Structure

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Lectures at *ICR*

Superconductivity and Behavior of Magnetic Flux; I, II and III
Magnetic Properties and Applications of High Tc Cupric Oxide Superconductors: I, II and III
Stabilization and Physical Properties of Mercury-Based Cupric Oxide Superconductors: I, II and III

Professor
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Associate Professor
KISIO, Koji
(Ph D)

FUNDAMENTAL MATERIAL PROPERTIES —Composite Material Properties—

Professor Tadamoto SAKAI
Deputy Manager of Hiroshima Plant, Director, The Japan Steel Works, Co. Ltd. (1-6-1, Funakoshi-minami, Aki-ku, Hiroshima 736)

Lectures at *ICR*

Injection Molding Procedures of New Ceramics
Injection Molding for Plastic Bonded Magnet
Injection Molding Methods for Various Plastics
Fine Molding of Plastics
Single Screw Extrusion
Twin Screw Extrusion of Foods
Twin Screw Extrusion
Twin Screw Reactive Processing

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Department of Polymer Chemistry, Tokyo Institute of Technology (2-12-1, O-okayama, Meguro-ku, Tokyo 152)

Lectures at *ICR*

Rigid-Rod Polyesters with Flexible Side Chains Based on 1, 4-Dialkylesters of Pyromellitic Acid - Synthesis and Mesophase Structure
Layered Crystals and Mesophase of Aromatic Rigid-Rod Polyesters with Flexible Side Chains
Novel Block Copolymers Containing Side Chain Liquid Crystal Polymer Segments - Phase Behaviors of LC Segments in the Microphase - Separated System

Professor
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Associate Professor
WATANABE, Junji
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SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CHEMISTRY —Synthetic Theory—

Professor Hideo NAKAO
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Lectures at *ICR*

Epoch-making New Drugs and Improved Drugs

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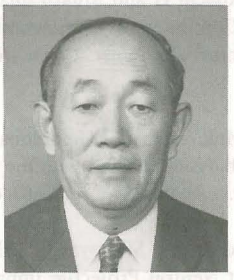
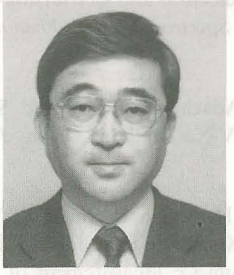
Department of Pharmaceutical Science, Faculty of Pharmaceutical Science, Tohoku University (Aramaki-Aza-Aoba, Aoba-ku, Sendai 980)

Lectures at *ICR*

Construction of Polycyclic System Using Tandem Intramolecular Reactions and the Application to the Natural Product Synthesis



Professor
NAKAO, Hideo
(D Pharm Sc)



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PUBLICATIONS

STATES AND STRUCTURE

I. Atomic and Molecular Physics

Yasumi S, Maezawa H, Kishimoto S, K. Shima, Mizogawa T, Mukoyama T, Sera K, Fujioka M, Ishii K, Omori T., Inagaki Y and Izawa G: Measurement of the Mass of Electron Neutrino using Electron Capture in ^{163}Ho, Photon Factory Activity Report 1992 (National Laboratory for High Energy Physics, Tsukuba, 1993), 28.

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NUCLEAR SCIENCE RESEARCH FACILITY

Particle and Photon Beams
Beams and Fundamental Reaction

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Okamoto H, Jiang S and Gluckstern R L: Longitudinal and Transverse Impedance of an Iris in a Beam Pipe, *Phys. Rev.,* **E50**, 1501–1515 (1994).

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NUCLEAIC ACID RESEARCH FACILITY

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SEMINARS

Professor Christian Colliex
CNRS, Orsay, France
"Recent Progress in EELS Techniques and Applications to a Selection of Materials Science Problems"
Monday 7 March 1994

Dr. Yoshikazu Miyahara
Japan Atomic Energy Research Institute, Tokai, Ibaraki, Japan
"Free Electron Laser with a Storage Ring"
Thursday 10 March 1994

Dr. Robert A. Jameson
Los Alamos National Laboratory, Los Alamos, USA
"The Physics of Beam Halos"
Thursday 17 March 1994

Professor Toshiyuki Hattori
Tokyo Institute of Technology, Tokyo, Japan
"RFQ Linear Accelerator as a Heavy-Ion Irradiation Facility at Tokyo Institute of Technology"
Thursday 24 March 1994

Professor Maat Leendert
Department of Chemistry, Delft Institute of Technology, Delft, Netherlands
"Enzymatic Oxidation of Carbohydrates"
Tuesday 12 April 1994

Professor Howard Slater
University of Wales, Wales, UK
"Expression of Cryptic Genes-Dehalogenases and Chloro-amidases"
Friday 15 April 1994

Dr. David J. Hardman
University of Kent, Eent, UK
"Application of Dehalogenases in a Clean-Technology Manufacturing Process"
Friday 15 April 1994

Professor Manfred Schmidt
Makromolekulare Chemie II, Universität Bayreuth, Bayreuth, Germany
"Intermolecular Structure in Dilute Polymer Solutions; A New Route to New Materials ?"
Monday 18 April 1994

Professor Kazuyuki Akasaka
Faculty of Science, Kobe University, Kobe, Japan
"NMR Study of Protein Structure"
Monday 18 April 1994

Dr. Peter Dubowskii
Moscow Institute of Fine Chemical Technology, Moscow, Russia
"Investigation of Peptide Structure in Biomembranes by NMR"
Monday 18 April 1994

Professor Dao Dao Zhang
Fudan University, Shanghai, China
"Biotechnology of Cyclodextrins"
Friday 22 April 1994

Dr. Anna Potznanskaja
All Union Vitamin Institute, Moscow, Russia
"Inclusion Complex of β-Carotene with β-Cyclodexin"
Friday 22 April 1994

Professor Daniel L. Reger
Department of Chemistry and Biochemistry, The University of South Carolina, Columbia, USA
"Post Transition Metals Chemistry Using the Poly(pyrazolyl) borate Ligands"
Monday 9 May 1994

Dr. Yoshinori Fujiyoshi
Protein Engineering Institute, Suita, Japan
"Structure of Membrane Proteins Revealed by Electron Micrography of Two-dimensional Crystals"
Monday 9 May 1994

Associate Professor Fumiaki Yamao
National Institute of Genetics, Mishima, Japan
"Recent Progress in Ubiquitin Research"
Friday 27 May 1994

Professor Nobuhiro Go
Department of Chemistry, Faculty of Science, Kyoto University, Kyoto, Japan
"Dynamics in Steric Structure of Proteins"
Friday 3 June 1994

Jean Marie Friedt
Air Liquid Laboratories, Tsukuba, Japan
"Research in Industries and Universities"
"Approches to Technological Innovation for survival in the 21st Century"
Friday 10 June 1994

Professor Adrian Carpov
"P. PONI" Institute of Macromolecular Chemistry, Iassi, Rumania
"Chemical Modification of Polysaccharides"
Tuesday 14 June 1994

Professor Steve Granick
Department of Materials Science and Engineering, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois, USA
"Surface Rheology"
Tuesday 14 June 1994

Sat P. Taneja
Maharshi Dayanand University, Rohtak 124001, India
"Mössbauer Study of Compounds Including Rare-Earth Ions"
Thursday 30 June 1994

Dr. Kai L. Ngai
Naval Research Laboratories, Washington D.C., USA
"Relaxation in Glassy Materials"
Tuesday 5 July 1994

Professor Guy Lucazeau
Institut Polytechnique de Grenoble, Grenoble, France
"Raman Spectroscopy in Solid State Physics and Material Science: theory, techniques and applications"
Thursday 14 July 1994

Robert L. White
Stanford University, Stanford, California, USA

"Multilayer Study in Stanford"
Friday 15 July 1994

Professor Hideto Sotobayashi
Fritz-Haber Institut der Max-Planck Gesellschaft, Berlin, Germany
"LIGA Process - Micromachine Technique"
Monday 18 July 1994

Dr. Robert James Cava
AT & T Bell Laboratories, Murray Hill, New Jersey, USA
"Status of New Materials Research in Copper Oxide Superconductivity and Related Fields"
Monday 22 August 1994

Professor Waldemar Priebe
Department of Medicinal Chemistry, University of Texas, Houston, Texas, USA
"Design and Tumor Targeting of Anthracyclines Able to Overcome Multidrug Resistance: A Double-advantage Approach"
Saturday 27 August 1994

Dr. Manfred Grieser
Max-Planck-Institut füer Kernphysik, Heidelberg, Germany
"Upgrading of the Heidelberg Accelerator Facility with a New High Current Injector"
Wednesday 31 August 1994

Dr. Manfred Grieser
Max-Planck-Institut füer Kernphysik, Heidelberg, Germany
"The Heidelberg Heavy Ion Cooler Storage Ring TSR"
Friday 2 September 1994

Dr. Michael Hess
Gerhard-Mercator-University of Duisburg, Duisburg, Germany
"Characterization of Soluble Polymers with Size-Exclusion Chromatography Coupled with Multi-Angle Light Scattering"
Monday 12 September 1994

Professor Hans Bock
Johann-Wolfgang-von Goethe University, Frankfurt am Main, Germany
"Distorted Molecules: design, preparation and structures"
Saturday 17 September 1994

Professor Julia A. Kornfield
Chemical Engineering Department, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, California, USA
"Interplay of Molecular Weight and Mesophase Order in the Dynamics of Side-Group Liquid-Crystalline Polymers."
Tuesday 20 September 1994

Dr. Miguel Abbate
Laboratorio Nacional de Luz Sincrotron, CNPq, Caixa Postal 6192, Campinas 13081-970 SP, Brazil
"Changes in the Electronic Structure of Tl_4O_7 across the Semiconductor-Metal Transitions"
Tuesday 20 September 1994

Professor Bernard T. Golding
Department of Chemistry, University of Newcastle upon Tyne, Newcastle, UK
"Mechanism of Action of Vitamin B_{12}"
Tuesday 27 September 1994

Professor Timothy P. Lodge
Department of Chemistry, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota, USA
"Dynamic Light Scattering from Block Copolymer Liquids"
Wednesday 5 October 1994

Jiang En-Ying
Tianjin University, Tianjin 300072, China
"Multilayer Studies in Tianjin University"
Tuesday 11 October 1994

Professor Heinrich Wamhoff
University of Bonn, Bonn, Germany
"Iminophosphoranes, Versatile Tools in Heterocyclic Synthesis"
Monday 17 October 1994

Professor Dieter Richter
Institut für Festköperforschung, Forschungszentrum Jülich GmbH, Jülich, Germany
"Low Frequency Vibrations and Fast Relaxations near the Glass Transition in Polymers"
Wednesday 19 Octorber 1994

Professor Rolf Gleiter
University of Heidelberg, Heidelberg, Germany
"Synthesis and Reactions of Homo- and Heterocyclic Diynes"
Friday 21 October 1994

Dr. Yoshiaki Kimura
Protein Engeneering Research Institute, Osaka, Japan
"Structure Analysis of Bacteriorhodopsin"
Thursday 27 October 1994

Dr. Nikolai Denkov
Laboratory of Thermodynamics and Physico-Chemical Hydrodynamics, Faculty of Chemistry, University of Sofia, Bulgaria
"Formation Mechanism of Two-Dimensional Colloid Crystals in Liquid Films"
Thursday 27 October 1994

Professor Robert J.P. Corriu
University of Montpellier, Montpellier, France
"The Chemistry of Cationic Hypercoordinated Silicon Species"
Tuesday 1 November 1994

Professor R. Malcolm Brown, Jr.
The University of Texas at Austin, Texas, USA
"Recent Breakthroughs in Understanding Cellulose Assembly"
Wednesday 2 November 1994

Dr. Henri Chanzy
Centre de Recherches sur les Macromolécules Végétables, CNRS, Grenoble, France
"Aspects of Polysaccharide Crystals"
Wednesday 2 November 1994

Professor Candace H. Haigler
Department of Biological Sciences, Texas Tech University, Lubbock, Texas, USA
"Control of Cellulose Biogenesis in Secondary Cell Walls"
Wednesday 2 November 1994

Professor Mukerrem Cakmak
Institute of Polymer Engineering, College of Polymer Science and Polymer Engineering, The University of Akron, Akron, USA
"Phase Behavior and Structure Development in Blends of Melt Spun PEEK/PEI Fibers"
Friday 4 November 1994

Professor Derek G. Gray
Pulp & Paper Research Institute of Canada;
Department of Chemistry, McGill University, Montreal, Canada
"Chiral Properties of Cellulose, Wood Fibers and Paper"
Friday 4 November 1994

Professor Kraus Drauz
Degussa Central Research Institute
"Proline: Chemistry of an Unusual Amino Acid"
Thursday 10 November 1994

Professor Paul A. Grieco
Department of Chemistry, Indiana University, Indianapolis, USA
"Organic Chemistry in High Polar Media"
Saturday 12 November 1994.

Professor Frank Seela
Institut für Chemie, Universität Osnabrück, Germany
"Oligonucleotides with Unnatural Bases or a Configurationally Altered Backbone"
Monday 14 November 1994

Professor Walter Bulchard
Institute for Macromolecular Chemistry, University of Freiburg, Germany
"Structure Formation Induced by Intermolecular Interaction"
Tuesday 22 November 1994

Dr. Bernard Lotz
Institut Charles Sadron, Strasbourg, France
"Crystal Structures and Crystal Transformation of Polyolefins: Recent Advances"
Thursday 24 November 1994

Professor Heinrich Hühnerfuss
Institute of Organic Chemistry, University of Hamburg, Germany
"Characterization of the Molecular Order of Monolayers at the Air/Water Interface"
Thursday 24 November 1994

Professor Shigetoshi Oiki
National Institute for Physiological Science
"From Pore to Gate: Structure and Function of Ion-Channels"
Friday 25 November 1994

Professor Hidematsu Suzuki
Department of Bioengineering, Nagaoka University of Technology, Nagaoka, Japan
"Structure and Properties of Cellulosic Composite Materials"
Monday 28 November 1994

Professor Gerhard Wegner
Max-Planck-Institut für Polymerforschung, Mainz, Germany
"Recent Progress in the Design and Analysis of Supramolecular Architectures of Shape-Persistent Macromolecules"
Friday 2 December 1994

Professor Yuliang Yang
Department of Macromolecular Science, Fudan University, China
"Rotor Synchronized C-13 NMR: Correlation between Structure, Order and Dynamics in Rotating Polymer Solids"
Tuesday 6 December 1994

Professor. Clément Sanchez
Laboratoire de Chimie de la Matière Condensée, Univserité Pierre et Marie Curie, Paris, France
"Molecular Design of Hybrid Organic Inorganic Materials Synthesized via Sol-Gel"
Wednesday 7 December 1994

Professor Katsuhiko Nakamae
Department of Applied Chemistry, Faculty of Engineering, Kobe University, Kobe, Japan
"Molecular Structure and Properties of High Performance Polymer Materials"
Friday 16 December 1994

Professor Alexander P. Potylitsin
Tomsk Polytechnic University, Tomsk, Russia
"Interaction of High Energy Electron Beam with Crystals"
Friday 16 December 1994

Professor Yuzuru Suzuki
Kyoto Prefectural University, Kyoto, Japan
"Proline Theory—A Strategy to Make Proteins Thermostable"
Tuesday 20 December 1994

MEETINGS AND SYMPOSIUMS

ICR ANNUAL MEETING 1994

December 9, 1994

I. Oral Presentations

(Wood Composites Hall, Wood Research Institute, Kyoto University, Uji, Kyoto-fu)

1. Amyloid-Related Genes in Alzheimer's Disease
   Tanaka S and Ueda K
2. Time-Resolved X-Ray Crystallography of Glutathione Synthyase Catalyzing Reactions in Crystalline State
   Nishioka S, Hara T, Kato H and Oda J
3. Solid NMR Analysis of the Molecular Motion of Organic Materials
   Horii F
4. Electron Crystal Structure Analysis with Imaging Plate
   Ogawa T, Moriguchi S, Isoda and Kobayashi T
5. Avanced Electrochemistry Useful for the Elucidation of Membrane Reactions
   Kihara S and Matsui M
6. Third-Order Nonlinear Optical Properties of Sol-Gel Derived Transition Metal Oxide Thin Films
   Hashimoto T and Yoko T
7. Development of New Accelerator Tube Structures for Linear Accelerators
   Iwashita Y

II. Posters

(5th Floor Large Meeting Room, Institute for Chemical Research, Kyoto University, Uji, Kyoto-fu)

1. The Epitaxial Growth of VOPc and VOPcFx on Alkali Halides
   Hashimoto S
2. Swelling and Mechanical Behavior of Polymer Gels in Solvent Under Uniaxial and Biaxial Constraints
   Urayama K, Takigawa T, Masuda T and Kohjiya S
3. Structral Change in the Drawing Process of PEN [Poly (ethylene naphthalate)] at High Temperatures II
   Murakami S, Yamakawa M, Tsuji M and Kohjiya S
4. Polarized FT-IR Spectra of Water in the Gel Phase of Nonionic Surfactant Triton X100-Water System
   Kimura N
5. Analysis of Microcapsule Structure by Dielectric Measurements
   Sekine K
6. Magnetism of Europium/Transition Metal Interfaces
   Mibu K and Shinjo T
7. Preparation and Properties of $SrRuO_3$ Thin Films
   Izumi M and Bando Y
8. Phase Separation of Pb-Substituted Bi-Based Superconductors
   Niinae T, Ikeda Y and Bando Y
9. Magnetism of $SrCu_2O_3$ and $Sr_2Cu_3O_5$ Comprising Spin 1/2 Ladders
   Azuma M, Hiroi Z and Takano M
10. Magnetic and Electrical Properties of $SrFe_{1-x}Co_xO_3$ Synthesized under High Pressure
    Kawasaki S and Takano M
11. High Pressure Synthesis and Characterization of a New High-Tc Cuprate Superconductor Without Apical Oxygens-$(Ca_{1-x}Na_x)_2$ CuO_2Cl_2
    Kobayashi N, Hiroi Z and Takano M
12. Growth of Pb-Substituted Bi-2201 Single Crystal by Floation Zone Method
    Chong I, Niinae T, Ikeda Y, Takano M and Bando Y
13. Sol-Gel Preparation of Oxide Thin Films Dispersed with Metal Nanoparticles: Control of the Size, Shape and Orientation of Metal Particles
    Kozuka H, Okuno M and Yoko T
14. Dielectric Relaxation of Dipole-Inverted Type-A Chains
    Watanabe H
15. Dynamic Birefringence of Polyisoprene and Polyisobutylene
    Okamoto H, Inoue T and Osaki K
16. Structure of Polyelectrolyte Solutions - Charge Density Dependence of Interchain Correlation Length
    Nishida K, Kanaya T and Kaji K
17. Fast Relaxtion Process in Amorphous Polystyrene
    Kawaguchi T, Kanaya T and Kaji K
18. 1D and 2D Solid State ^{13}C NMR Analysis of the Molecular Motion in the Crystalline State of Polymers
    Kaji H and Horii F
19. Gelation and Lyotropic Liquid Crystal of Fully Acylated Cellobiose in n-Alkane Solution
    Ide N, Fukuda T and Miyamoto T
20. Effects of Molecular Orientation on the Miscibility Threshold of Polystyrene/Poly(vinyl methyl ether) Blends
    Fujimoto K, Murakami M, Tsujii Y, Fukuda T and Miyamoto T
21. Synthesis and Mesophase Properties of Discotic Liquid Crstalline Polymers Having Fully Acylated Cellobiose Pendants
    Takaragi A, Minoda M, Watanabe J and Miyamoto T
22. Amphiphilic Block Polymers with Pendant Glucose Residues: Synthesis and Morphological Observation
    Yamada K, Minoda M and Miyamoto T
23. Palladium (II)-Catalyzed Carbonylation of Enol Esters
    Kudo K, Oida Y, Mitsuhashi K, Mori S, Komatsu K and Sugita N
24. Carbon-Carbon Bond Formation via the Chiral Episelenonium Ion Bearing Bulky Arylseleno Group as Protective Auxiliary
    Toshimitsu A, Nakano K, Mukai T and Tamao K
25. Structure and Reactivity of Novel Pentacoordinated Organosilicon Compounds
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26. Novel Atropisomers Through Two Bonds
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27. Molecular Design of Inhibitors of the Transcription Factors Which Bind to a κB Site of DNA
    Fujita M, Otsuka M and Sugiura Y

28. A Mechanism-Based Inactivation of Glutathione Synthetase by Phosphinic Acid Transition-State Analogue
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29. Chaperone-Like Activity of C-Terminal Domain of Alanine Racemase
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30. Mechanism of the Thick Filament Formation by Assemble of Muscle Protein Myosin
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31. Study of Membrane Fusion-Active Peptides
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32. Structure Features of a Zinc-metalloprotease Family Revealed by the X-ray Diffraction Study of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* Alkaline Protease
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33. Regulatory Network of Transcription in Higher Plants by Homeodomain Proteins
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34. Signal Transduction Pathways in Higher Plants Through Protein Phosphorylation-Dephosphorylation Reactions
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35. A Knowledge Base for Searching and Browsing Metabolic Pathways
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36. Development of the Injector Linac for the Electron Storage Ring
Shirai T, Iwashita Y, Kando M, Ikegami M, Dewa H, Okamoto H, Kakigi S, Fujita H, Noda A, Inoue M and Mashiko K

37. Pulsed Beam Current Monitor Using a Toroidal Coil
Dewa H, Iwashita Y, Kando M, Ikegami M, Shirai T, Okamoto H, Kakigi S, Fujita H, Noda A and Inoue M

38. Abnormality of Calpatin-Calpastatin System after HTLV-1 Infection
Adachi Y and Ueda K

ICR SYMPOSIUM 1994

November 11, 1994
(Kyoto Research Park, Kyoto)

1. Hydrocarbon Molecules with Novel Structue: New Development in Fullerene Chemistry
Komatsu K

2. Organosilicon Chemistry: Past, Present and Future
Tamao K

3. Reasonable Reactions and Reactions beyond Common Knowledge Examples from Enantioselective Reactions
Fuji K

4. Enantioselective Reaction Using Biocatalyst: New Method for Preparation of L- and D-Enantiomers
Ohno A

5. Solid State Chemistry of New High-Tc Superconductors
Kishio K

6. Creation of New Functional Materials by Artificial Superlattices
Bando Y

SYMPOSIUMS ORGANIZED BY RESEARCH FACILITY OF NUCLEIC ACIDS

SYMPOSIUM ON "Molecular Mechanism of Transcription and RNA Functions"

Wednesday 1 December 1993

"Regulation of Transcription by the TATA Box Binding Factor TFIID"
Associate Professor Masami Horikoshi
Institute of Molecular and Cellular Biology, University of Tokyo, Tokyo, Japan

"Plant bZIP Proteins Gather at ACGT Elements"
Dr Tsuyoshi Izawa
Plantech Research Institute, Yokohama, Japan

"Regulation of Transcription by the *myb* Oncogene Product"
Dr Shunsuke Ishii
Tsukuba Life Science Center, Institute of Physical and Chemical Research (RIKEN), Ibaraki, Japan

"Binding of the *Drosophila* Sex-lethal Gene Product to the Altemative Splice Sites of Transformer Primary Transcript"
Associate Professor, Hiroshi Sakamoto
Department of Biology, Faculty of Science, Kobe University, Kobe, Japan

"A Model for the Mechanism of Initial Generation of Retroposons"
Professor Norihiro Okada
Faculty of Bioscience and Biotechnology, Tokyo Institute of Technology, Yokohama, Japan

TECHNICAL SYMPOSIUM

Thursday 2 December 1993

"Purification of Transcription Regulatory Factors with Affinity Chromatographies"
Associate Professor Masami Horikoshi
Institute of Molecular and Cellular Biology, University of Tokyo, Tokyo, Japan

Dr Tsuyoshi Izawa
Plantech Research Institute, Yokohama, Japan
Dr Shunsuki Ishii
Tsukuba Life Science Center, Institute of Physical and Chemical Research (RIKEN), Ibaraki, Japan

"Preparation of Extracts Having Transcription and Splicing Activities from Hela Cells"
Associate Professor Hiroshi Sakamoto
Department of Biology Faculty of Science, Kobe University, Kobe, Japan
Professor Norihiro Okada

Faculty of Bioscience and Biotechnology, Tokyo Institute of Technology, Yokohama, Japan

THESES

SHIMAKAWA, Yuichi
D Sc, Kyoto University
"Chemical and Structural Study of High-Tc Superconductor $Tl_2Ba_2CuO_6$"
Supervisor: Professor Bando Y
23 January 1993

IMAI, Masayuki
D Eng, Kyoto University
"Studies on Structure Formation Crystallization of Poly(ethylene terephthalate)"
Supervisor: Professor K. Kaji
23 March 1993

NANIWA, Yoshimitsu
D Pharm Sc, Kyoto University
"Studies on the Direct Asymmetric Synthesis Utilizing Optically Active Pyrrolidines"
Supervisor: Professor Fuji K
23 March 1993

MIKATA, Yuji
D Sc, Kyoto University
"Mechanism and Stereochemistry of the Hydride Trsansfer Reaction from NAD(P)H Models"
Supervisor: Professor Ohno A
23 March 1993

SHIRAKI, Takashi
D Pharm Sc, Kyoto University
"Studies on DNA Cleavage Reactions by a Hybrid Antitumor Antibiotic Dynemicin A"
Supervisor: Professor Sugiura Y
23 March 1993

ISHIHARA, Yuji
D Pharm Sc, Kyoto University
"Studies on Design and Synthesis of Non-Peptide Inhibitor for Angiotension II Receptor"
Supervisor: Professor Sugiura Y
23 March 1993

ITOH, Takahiro
D Eng, Kyoto University
"Structural Studies on Langmuir-Blodgett Films of Amphiphilic Cellulose Derivatives"
Supervisor: Professor Miyamoto T
24 March 1993

IWASAKI, Tatsuo
D Eng, Kyoto University
"Studies on Graft Copolymerization of Vinyl Monomers onto Nylon 6 Fibers"
Supervisor: Professor Miyamoto T
23 May 1993

OGURA, Kaoru
D Sc, Kyoto University
"Studies on Ion Transfer at the Aqueous/organic Interface in the Presence of Concentrated Salts and Neutral Ligands by Polarography at the Electrolyte Solution Dropping Electrode"
Supervisor: Professor Matsui M
24 May 1993

NAGAI, Kazuhiro
D Sc, Kyoto University
"Structural Changes and Formation Process of Three-Components Graphite-Intercalation-Compounds"
Supervisor: Professor Kobayashi T
23 July 1993

KATSURA, Yosuke
D Pharm Sc, Kyoto University
"Synthetic Studies of Heterocyclic Compounds with Unti-ulcer Activity"
Supervisor: Professor Fuji K
24 September 1992

HOSOI, Shinzou
D Pharm Sc, Kyoto University
"Chiral Syntheses of Aromatic Erythrina Alkaloids"
Supervisor: Professor Fuji K
24 November 1992

NISHIKAWA, Yasuhiko
D Sc, Kyoto University
"Studies on Separation and Retention Behavior of Pesticides by Supercritical Fluid Chromatography"
Supervisor: Professor Matsui M
24 November 1993

LIM, Young Hee
D Agr, Kyoto University
"Enzymological and Stereochemical Studies of Amino Acid Racemase"
Supervisor: Professor Soda K
24 November 1993

ADACHI, Tatsuhiko
D Eng, Kyoto University
"Studies on the Sol-Gel Preparation and Properties of Silica Gel and Glass"
Supervisor: Professor Sakka S
23 January 1994

JIN, Jisun
D Eng, Kyoto University
"Study on the Structure, Formation and Properties of Oxynitride Glasses"
Supervisor: Professor Sakka S
23 January1994

MASUDA, Yoshio
D Eng, Kyoto University
"Study on the Preparation of High-Tc Oxide Superconductors by the Sol-Gel Method"
Supervisor: Professor Sakka S
23 January 1994

ABE, Hitoshi
D Pharm Sc, Kyoto University
"Studies on the Asymmetric Diels-Alder Reactions Using Optically Active Sulfinyl Compounds"
Supervisor: Professor Fuji K
24 January 1994

KUBO, Keiji
D Pharm Sc, Kyoto University

"Studies on Design and Synthesis of Competitive Drugs for Non-Peptide Typed Angiotension II Receptor"
Supervisor: Professor Sugiura Y
24 January 1994

KOHRI, Masashiro
D Pharm Sc, Kyoto University
"Studies on Design and Synthesis of Condensed 7-Membered Compounds with Inhibitory Action for Angiotension-Converting Enzyme"
Supervisor: Professor Sugiura Y
23 March 1994

YONEZAWA, Atsuo
D Pharm Sc, Kyoto University
"Studies on Interaction between DNA and Biologically Active Peptides or Proteins by Footprinting Methods"
Supervisor: Professor Sugiura Y
23 March 1994

XU, Hai-jian
D Pharm Sc, Kyoto University
"Design and Synthesis of Untitumor Compounds"
Supervisor: Professor Fuji K
23 March 1994

HIGAKI, Masato
D Sc, Kyoto University
"Stereochemistry of Sulfur-Stabilized Carbanion"
Supervisor: Professor Ohno A
23 March 1994

HIROSAWA, Chitaru
D Eng, Kyoto University
"The Synthesis of Chiral Compounds by Use of Anchimeric Assistance of Sulfur"
Supervisor: Professor Tamao K
23 March 1994

YAMAZAKI Hiroki
D Sc, Kyoto University
"Magnetic Interaction between Fe Layers in Fe/Noble Metal Multilayers"
Supervisor: Professor Shinjo T
23 March 1994

WU Lianjun
D Sc, Kyoto University
"Structure and Magnetic Properties of Co/Au(001) Multilayers"
Supervisor: Professor Shinjo T
23 March 1994

HAYAKAWA, Satoshi
D Eng, Kyoto University
"Spectroscopic Studies on Structure of Vanadium-Containing Oxide Crystals and Glasses"
Supervisor: Professor Sakka S
23 March 1994

KIM, Sae-Hoon
D Eng, Kyoto University
"Studies on the Nonlinear Optical Properties of TeO_2 and Tellurite Glasses"
Supervisor: Professor Sakka S
23 March 1994

TOKI, Motoyuki
D Eng, Kyoto University
"Preparation of Silica Glasses and Organically Modified Silica Gels via Sol-Gel Method"
Supervisor: Professor Sakka S
23 March 1994

DONKAI, Nobuo
D Eng, Kyoto University
"Structure and Property of Inorganic Rod-Like Polymer, Imogolite"
Supervisor: Professor Miyamoto T
23 March 1994

TANAKA, Toshiaki
D Sc, Kyoto University
"Characterization of Genes Specifically Expressed in Mammalian Ovaries in Estrous Cycle and Establishment of Functional Granulosa Cell Lines"
Supervisor: Professor Takahashi S
23 March 1994

ENDOH, Hideki
D Sc, Kyoto University
"Transcriptional Induction of the *Agrobacterium* Virulence Genes by Plant Factors"
Supervisor: Professor Oka A
23 March 1994

KUBONO Koji
D Sc, Kyoto University
"Crystal Structure Analysis and Molecular Recognition of Cyclophosphazene Inclusion Compounds"
Supervisor: Professor Kobayashi T
23 March 1994

NAKATANI, Takuji
D Agr, Kyoto University
"Generation and Characterization of Catalytic Antibodies for Stereoselective Ester Hydrolysis"
Supervisor: Professor Oda J
23 May 1994

NAKATANI, Keiichi
D Agr, Kyoto University
"Studies on The Synthesis of DBU Analogues and Their Catalytic Activities"
Supervisor: Professor Oda J
23 May 1994

FUJISAWA, Hiroshi
D Sc, Kyoto University
"A CW 4-Rod RFQ Linac"
Supervisor: Professor Inoue M
23 May 1994

KIM, Dong Woon
D Agr, Kyoto University
"Thermostable Aspartate Aminotransferase from Bacillus sp. YM-2"
Supervisor: Professor Soda K
23 May 1994

ONUKI, Toshihiko
D Sc, Kyoto University
"Migration Characteristics of Long-Lived Radionuclides of ^{137}Cs, ^{90}Sr and ^{60}Co in Soil"
Supervisor: Professor Matsui M
23 May 1994

MIYAMOTO, Hisashi
D Pharm Sc, Kyoto University
"Direct Asymmeric Syntheses Using Optically Active Piperazines"
Supervisor: Professor Fuji K
23 July1994

IWASHITA, Yoshihisa
D Sc, Kyoto University
"Disk-and Washer Structure with Biperiodic Support"
Supervisor: Professor Inoue M
24 September 1994

CHIHARA-SIOMI, Mikiko
D Agr, Kyoto University
"Characterization of the fragile X Syndrome Gene Products"
Supervisor: Professor Oda J
24 November 1994

TACHINO, Hitoshi
D Eng, Kyoto University
"Structure and Properties of Ethylene Ionomers, Metal Salts of Poly(ethylene-*co*-methacrylic acid) and Poly(ethylene-*co*-acrylic acid)"
Supervisor: Professor Miyamoto T
24 November 1994

HAYASHI, Nobuyuki
D Eng, Kyoto University
"Syntheses, Properties and Applications of Naphthalocyanines"
Supervisor: Professor Tamao K
24 November 1994

IKEDA, Hisafumi
D Pharm Sc, Kyoto University
"Design of Functional Antisense Molecules with DNA-Cleaving Activity"
Supervisor: Professor Fuji K
24 November 1994

YAHIRO, Kiyoshi
D Pharm Sc, Kyoto University
"Studies on the Memory of Chirality"
Supervisor: Professor Fuji K
24 November 1994

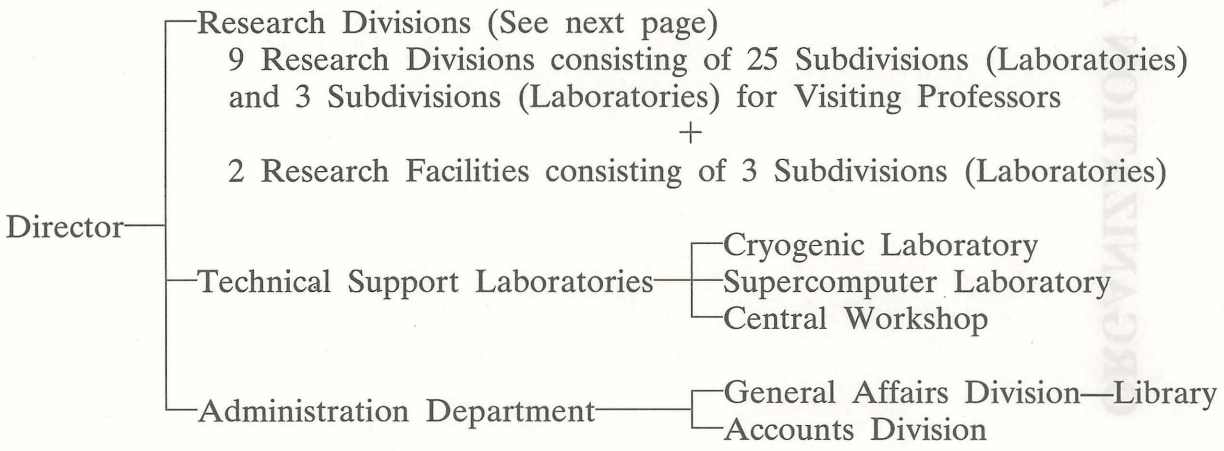
GOTOH, Michimasa
D Pharm Sc, Kyoto University
"Studies on Conformational Analysis and Nucleophilic Additional Reaction of 6-Membered Compounds with Electron Attracting Groups"
Supervisor: Professor Sugiura Y
24 November 1994

ISHIDA, Masaaki
D Agr, Kyoto University
"Threonine Production by Transformed Cells of Brevibacterium Bacteria"
Supervisor: Professor Soda K
24 November 1994

SAKAMOTO, Yonekazu
D Agr, Kyoto University
"Properties, Structure and Industrial Production of Thermostable Alanine Dehydrogenase"
Supervisor: Professor Soda K
24 November 1994

ORGANIZATION AND STAFF

INSTITUTE FOR CHEMICAL RESEARCH
KYOTO UNIVERSITY

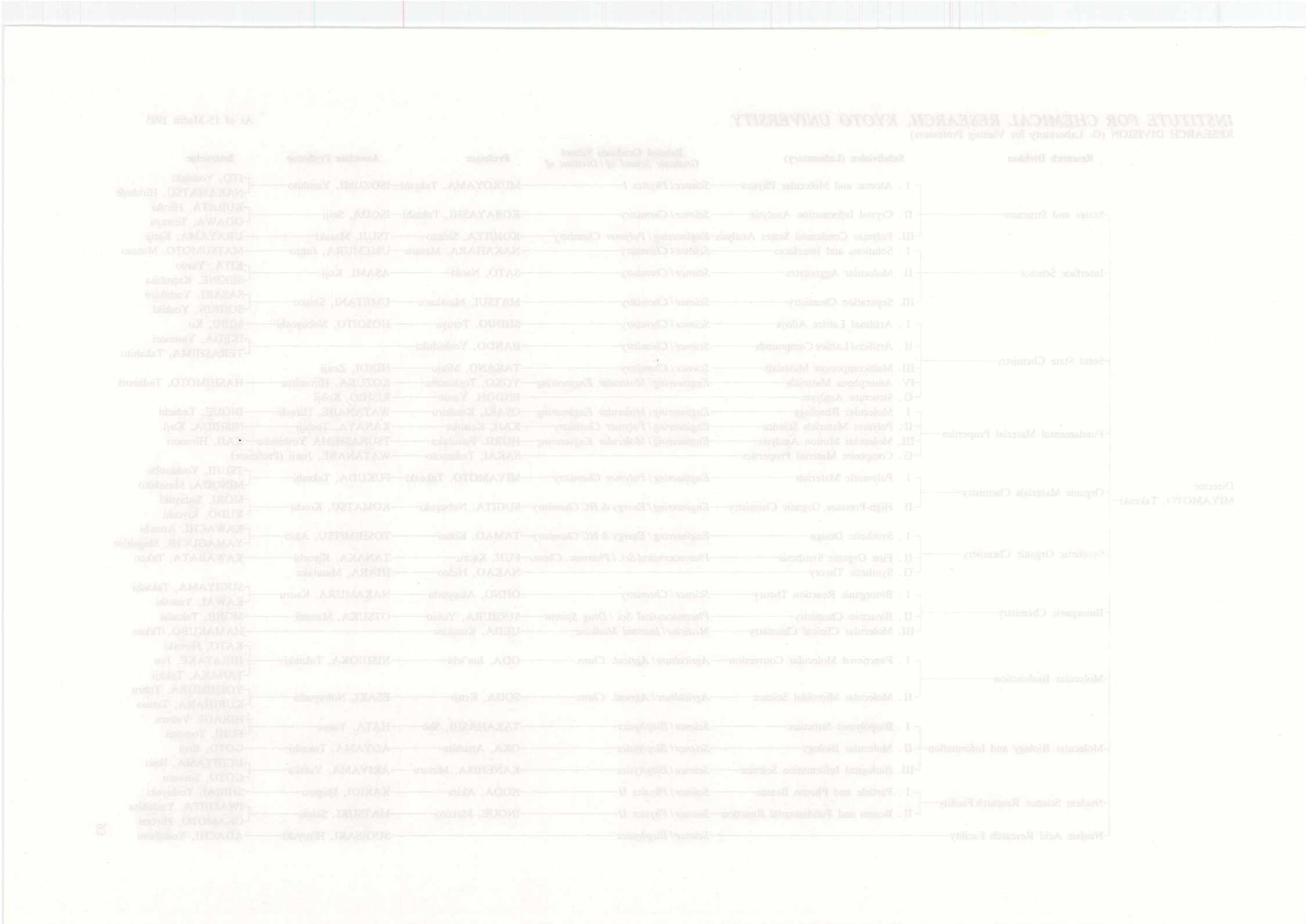


INSTITUTE FOR CHEMICAL RESEARCH, KYOTO UNIVERSITY

As of 15 March 1995

RESEARCH DIVISION (G: Laboratory for Visiting Professors)

Research Division	Subdivision (Laboratory)	Related Graduate School *Graduate School of / Division of*	Professor	Associate Professor	Instructor
Director MIYAMOTO, Takeaki					
States and Structure	I. Atomic and Molecular Physics	*Science / Physics I*	MUKOYAMA, Takeshi	ISOZUMI, Yasuhito	ITO, Yoshiaki NAKAMATSU, Hirohide
	II. Crystal Information Analysis	*Science / Chemistry*	KOBAYASHI, Takashi	ISODA, Seiji	KURATA, Hiroki OGAWA, Tetsuya
	III. Polymer Condensed States Analysis	*Engineering / Polymer Chemistry*	KOHJIYA, Shinzo	TSUJI, Masaki	URAYAMA, Kenji
Interface Science	I. Solutions and Interfaces	*Science / Chemistry*	NAKAHARA, Masaru	UMEMURA, Junzo	MATSUMOTO, Mutsuo
	II. Molecular Aggregates	*Science / Chemistry*	SATO, Naoki	ASAMI, Koji	KITA, Yasuo SEKINE, Katsuhisa
	III. Separation Chemistry	*Science / Chemistry*	MATSUI, Masakazu	UMETANI, Shigeo	SASAKI, Yoshihiro SOHRIN, Yoshiki
Solid State Chemistry	I. Artificial Lattice Alloys	*Science / Chemistry*	SHINJO, Teruya	HOSOITO, Nobuyoshi	MIBU, Ko
	II. Artificial Lattice Compounds	*Science / Chemistry*	BANDO, Yoshichika		IKEDA, Yasunori TERASHIMA, Takahito
	III. Multicomponent Materials	*Science / Chemistry*	TAKANO, Mikio	HIROI, Zenji	
	IV. Amorphous Materials	*Engineering / Molecular Engineering*	YOKO, Toshinobu	KOZUKA, Hiromitsu	HASHIMOTO, Tadanori
	G. Structure Analysis		ENDOH, Yasuo	KISHIO, Kohji	
Fundamental Material Properties	I. Molecular Rheology	*Engineering / Molecular Engineering*	OSAKI, Kunihiro	WATANABE, Hiroshi	INOUE, Tadashi
	II. Polymer Materials Science	*Engineering / Polymer Chemistry*	KAJI, Keisuke	KANAYA, Toshiji	NISHIDA, Koji
	III. Molecular Motion Analysis	*Engineering / Molecular Engineering*	HORII, Fumitaka	TSUNASHIMA Yoshisuke	KAJI, Hironori
	G. Composite Material Properties		SAKAI, Tadamoto	WATANABE, Junji (Professor)	
Organic Materials Chemistry	I. Polymeric Materials	*Engineering / Polymer Chemistry*	MIYAMOTO, Takeaki	FUKUDA, Takeshi	TSUJII, Yoshinobu MINODA, Masahiko
	II. High-Pressure Organic Chemistry	*Engineering / Energy & HC Chemistry*	SUGITA, Nobuyuki	KOMATSU, Koichi	MORI, Sadayuki KUDO, Kiyoshi
Synthetic Organic Chemistry	I. Synthetic Design	*Engineering / Energy & HC Chemistry*	TAMAO, Kohei	TOSHIMITSU, Akio	KAWACHI, Atsushi YAMAGUCHI, Shigehiro
	II. Fine Organic Synthesis	*Pharmaceutical Sci. / Pharmac. Chem.*	FUJI, Kaoru	TANAKA, Kiyoshi	KAWABATA, Takeo
	G. Synthetic Theory		NAKAO, Hideo	IHARA, Masataka	
Bioorganic Chemistry	I. Bioorganic Reaction Theory	*Science / Chemistry*	OHNO, Atsuyoshi	NAKAMURA, Kaoru	SUGIYAMA, Takashi KAWAI, Yasushi
	II. Bioactive Chemistry	*Pharmaceutical Sci. / Drug System*	SUGIURA, Yukio	OTSUKA, Masami	MORII, Takashi
	III. Molecular Clinical Chemistry	*Medicine / Internal Medicine*	UEDA, Kunihiro		HAMAKUBO, Takao
Molecular Biofunction	I. Functional Molecular Conversion	*Agriculture / Agricul. Chem.*	ODA, Jun'ichi	NISHIOKA, Takaaki	KATO, Hiroaki HIRATAKE, Jun TANAKA, Takuji
	II. Molecular Microbial Science	*Agriculture / Agricul. Chem.*	SODA, Kenji	ESAKI, Nobuyoshi	YOSHIMURA, Tohru KURIHARA, Tatsuo
Molecular Biology and Information	I. Biopolymer Structure	*Science / Biophysics*	TAKAHASHI, Sho	HATA, Yasuo	HIRAGI, Yuzuru FUJII, Tomomi
	II. Molecular Biology	*Science / Biophysics*	OKA, Atsuhiro	AOYAMA, Takashi	GOTO, Koji
	III. Biological Information Science	*Science / Biophysics*	KANEHISA, Minoru	AKIYAMA, Yutaka	UCHIYAMA, Ikuo GOTO, Susumu
Nuclear Science Research Facility	I. Particle and Photon Beams	*Science / Physics II*	NODA, Akira	KAKIGI, Shigeru	SHIRAI, Toshiyuki
	II. Beams and Fundamental Reaction	*Science / Physics II*	INOUE, Makoto	MATSUKI, Seishi	IWASHITA, Yoshihisa OKAMOTO, Hiromi
Nucleic Acid Research Facility		*Science / Biophysics*		SUGISAKI, Hiroyuki	ADACHI, Yoshifumi



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